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For the Blade.

MY GUEST.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

There is a guest that I detest, forever at my side,
Who clings to me as fondly as a bridegroom to his bride,
Who leers at me, and jeers at me, and when I cross his will,
Who only smiles sardonically, and hugs me closer still;
I hate him, and berate him, yet he trudges at my heels,
And reaches in my pockets, and revels at my meals;
I defy him, and would fly him, but he only presses closer,
And whispers to each wish of mine an everlasting "No, sir."
I have chided and derided, till I'm almost out of heart,
I've abused him, and misused him, but he never will depart;
If I smite him, seek to spite him, why, he simply turns and plants
The symbols of his tyranny upon my coat and pants;
He supervises me, and freezes me, and well nigh drives me mad,
He tortures and he teases me, and growls when I am glad;
He glares at me and stares at me, as any ghoul might do;
He has shattered every promise that my soul was anchored to;
He has wrecked me and bedecked me with the tattered garbs of woe;
He has crossed my happy threshold and has laid my loved ones low;
He's as wary as a beagle, and he grins in such a style
That the cunning of a serpent is apparent in his smile;
He is lank, he is lean, and his fingers are unclean;
He is ragged, he is haggard, he is spiteful and he's mean;
Than Adam he is older, than Satan he is bolder;
He's as ghastly as a skeleton, and uglier and colder;
When the Winter winds are dire, he sits crouching at my fire,
And glowering at my beggary with eyes that never tire;
He's the parent of all crime, in each country and each clime,
And has tramped the wide world over, hand in hand with Father Time;
His record all may read, in the hearts that break and bleed,
On the lips of little children that forever pine and plead;
And his deeds are farther written, over sleepless eyes red-bitten,
Over cold and empty cradles, over roofs by sorrow smitten;
Over shattered hopes once cherished, over pleasures that have perished,
Over broken dreams of glory, that a better manhood nourished;
In the byways, and the highways, he goes onward unmolested,
And makes the world to labor ere its weary hands are rested;
He's a beggar, and a ranger, and was present, not a stranger,
At the birth of the Messiah, in the cold Judean manger;
He has trailed along the path of the tempest in its wrath,
And has gloated o'er the ruins of the mouldered aftermath;
He's the Prince of Empty Pockets, out at elbow and at knee,
He's a knight without a nickle whom we nickname—Poverty.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Second Series.

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XVII.

Dresden, the Capital of Saxony—Mostly About Art, Which is the Most There is of the City.

Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is one of the great art centers in the world, and, aside from its art, is an interesting City. It is delightfully situated on both banks of the river Elbe, which at this point is a broad, deep stream. All around and about the City are forest-covered hills that break up the monotony of the flat country which makes the route from Leipsic so uninteresting. These hills have been transformed into parks and gardens, and are filled with beautiful Summer residences of Dresdeners, and foreigners who have come to live in one of the handsomest Cities in Europe, a City that is artistic from center to circumference. Dresden is nothing if not artistic. These residences show the great influence art has here on everyone. They are all beautifully designed, and the grounds surrounding them are gems. Dresden's surroundings form one of her chiefest beauties.

The City proper owes most of its importance to Augustus II, better known as Augustus the Strong. He was a lover of display, and as he had unlimited opportunities for exertion, and was ably seconded by Ministers who were as fond of pomp and splendor as he, and cared no more than he for the manner in which the means were obtained, he was enabled to make his residence Town one of the finest of any of the European Court Cities. It was one of his pet ideas to erect a mammoth building that would be indentified with his name long after he had gone the way of all mortals—one that would approach as nearly as possible the luxurious palaces of the old Romans. So he began the Zwinger, an elaborate affair that, in its present state, does not convey a very good idea of the taste of the strong monarch.

AUGUSTUS'S ASPIRATIONS.

As a better means of surrounding himself and his court with splendor, he began the collection of pictures that is now known the world over, little dreaming that in time to come his early art efforts would result in making his City one of the most celebrated anywhere. His successors imitated his example, and as some of them were assisted by men of taste and culture, they finally erected a wonderful building and in it is a gallery that is one of the greatest in the world.

The two parts of the City lying on either bank of the Elbe are connected by three bridges, the oldest of which, constructed very solidly of stone, was built in the 13th century. It remained in its original condition until 1727, when a series of repairs were begun and finished four years later. In 1813 it was partially blown up, and was then restored as it now stands. It is a fine structure, a quarter of a mile long, resting on 16 massive arches.

On the street leading to it in the new part of the City is a magnificent equestrian statue of Augustus the Strong, made of gilded copper. It is over life size, and is a fine specimen of that kind of work. Crossing the bridge to the old City, directly in front, is seen the old Catholic Church, erected in 1737. It is literally covered with statues of the Saints, there being 64 figures on the parapets and at the entrance. Just back of the Church is the palace—a rather dingy old building founded in 1534. It is of irregular form and encloses two quadrangles, only one of which has any particular merit. The so-called Green Gate, through which visitors pass to reach the Green Vault, opens into a large court.

The walls of the palace surrounding this court are very interesting. At each of the four corners is a spiral staircase, the outside of which is richly decorated with old style rococo figures, while above the gate rises the highest spire in Dresden, with an altitude of 331 feet. There is a small gallery over the gate, also profusely ornamented, which dates back to 1534, being one of the first parts of the edifice constructed.

To the right of the bridge, making a fine background for the large platz, rises the new Court Theater, a magnificent building, erected on the site of the one that burned in 1869. It is one of the finest in Europe. The front is semi-circular in shape and is handsomely decorated with bronze figures and statues of the famous German dramatists.

A trifle to the south of the Opera House can be seen a part of the museum, which forms the northeastern part of the Zwinger, begun by Augustus the Strong. On the left, towering high above the Brühl terrace, a pretty promenade overlooking the river, formerly the property of Count Brühl, Minister of Augustus III, rises the massive dome of the Frauenkirche, or Church of Our Lady, which was built in 1726. All of these buildings standing so near the bridge, make a very striking picture as the stranger crosses the river to reach old Dresden.

STREET SIGHTS.

The streets of Dresden are the regular German combination of the old and new, the latter predominating, though some of them are very short, narrow and crooked. In their immediate neighborhood, oftentimes right around the corner, are wide, straight, well-paved streets, that are entirely modern, lined with stores full of things artistic. Everything here runs to art. Even the merchants aim to be strictly artistic in the decoration of their windows. In the old part the houses have a rather ancient look, but in the suburbs, and over in the new town they are finely built in modern style, some of the residences on Schiller strasse comparing favorably with those in any residence town in Europe. In the southern portion of the City, where there are fine parks, the entire neighborhood is handsomely built in the modern style, being the recently erected dwellings of American and English families who have come to Dresden to live. There is a very large colony of wealthy English speaking people there, and they have laid out their grounds in the most elaborate manner, making a very strong contrast with the scanty, ill-kept lawns and small plats of land of the natives in other parts of the City. In the old town there are market places everywhere, great squares taken up with the sellers of all kinds of fruits and vegetables; others are devoted entirely to flowers. The displays of rare flowers on regular market days is a sight of wondrous beauty. At all times there are vast quantities of them to be obtained, but on market days the display is wonderful. There are scores of very extensive hot houses and flower gardens in the vicinity of Dresden, and they supply the market the year around with the choicest varieties. Some of the flower stores are as large as the average dry good stores in America, and in them it is possible to obtain every kind of flower known, from the most costly down to the very commonest. The people of Dresden seem to be as fond of flowers as the Hollanders, and all the choicest kinds are seen in just as great profusion on the Elbe as they are along the canals of the Netherlands.

THE GREAT PICTURE GALLERY.

The chief point of interest in Dresden is the great picture gallery. On the south side of the large square formed by the Court Catholic Church, the Opera House and the River, is an imposing building, 80 feet high and 420 feet long. It is in the Renaissance style, and is considered one of the finest specimens of that style of architecture in existence. There is a substructure of freestone blocks, from which rise two very large stories and one small one. The exterior is ornamented with sculptures by the celebrated artists, Rietschel and Hachnel, on both sides of a massive portal in the center, which is handsomely decorated and surmounted by a cupola. Through this portal, which forms an entrance to the museum, may be seen, across the oblong court which the building encloses, the elaborately decorated front of the south side of the Zwinger, of which the gallery, or, as it is called, the museum, forms the north side. This mammoth building, enclosing an oblong court, 428 yards long and 117 wide, was built by the architect of Augustus II., begun in 1711, and left unfinished for more than a century.

From the court the walls of the building give the best idea of the barroque style of art that can be seen in Dresden, an art that at one time was very popular there. The walls are profusely adorned with carvings of all kinds, the grotesque occupying a very prominent part. In the light of the present the ornamentation seems to be overdone. There is so much of it, and it is done in such a florid style that it loses its effect. One striking instance of this is the massive portal on the south side, which is a fine example of the architecture of the early part of the 18th century. Up to the roof of the building the portal is elegant in design and shows great artistic genius in its conception. It is gracefully massive, with fine columns, light arches, reliefs, and fine sculpture. But on top of this part, which is worthy of the highest admiration, is placed an enormous dome filled with small figures, which completely destroys the effect of the whole. So it is all the way around the four sides of the building, except the more modern museum. There is an over abundance of decoration.

On the north side of the Zwinger is a large, tastefully laid out garden, or small park, with pretty promenades and a little lake, in which there is a large fountain. The views from the terraces in this garden are very fine, commanding the hills on the north shore of the Elbe, the domes and spires in the old town and the fine buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Zwinger.

THE ZWINGER.

The Zwinger, which is that portion of the great edifice surrounding the oblong court, with the exception of the museum, which forms the north side, contains several important collections, none of which, however, are as interesting as that in the museum, where the great pictures are. One side of the Zwinger is given up entirely to casts of celebrated pieces of sculpture, which, though of great value to the student of art, have but little value to the tourist, who has seen the originals.

In the other parts there are very full and complete collections of mathematical and physical instruments, and the zoological and mineralogical museums are of a very high order of merit. But everything sinks into insignificance beside the wonderful museum, that repository of some of the most celebrated pictures in the world.

The museum is excellently adapted for the purposes for which it was intended. The arrangement is such that the principal salons, containing the best pictures, are lighted from the top, the only manner in which a picture can be properly shown. The roof is divided into sections, according to the location of the rooms, and the central portion is higher than the two sides, so that all the rooms are equally well lighted. The entrance is through a lofty room, in which there are a number of good statues, up a broad flight of stairs into a sort of vestibule, where, in a side light, a number of inferior pictures are displayed. Parallel to this is a long series of large rooms, all lighted from the top, where the larger pictures are hung. To the left, on entering, is the cupola, hung with a number of fine tapestries. Beyond this are great rooms, literally filled with the choicest works of the greatest masters.

There is a trifle more quackery about art than any one thing I know of. People who come to see pictures have to manifest a certain amount of enthusiasm, and as with one half of them a chromo would answer just as well as a Raphael, very much of it is affectation. There are plenty of actual art devotees, who know art and appreciate it, but these are only about one in a thousand. One young lady went through this wonderful collection, with her catalog and made notes in the margin. Under the title of a world-famous historical painting was this comment, which showed how much she appreciated art: "Lovely! Great picture! *Splendid texture of satin skirt on the Queen!*" She did not observe the wonderful expression on the Queen's face, but she took in the satin skirt. She dropped her catalog and we secured it, and all her notes were of millinery and dress goods.

Then the actual appreciators of art have notions, which, to one uneducated, are curious, to say the least.

EARLY ART.

Several centuries ago there was one Lucas Cranach, who was esteemed the first artist of his day, and whose multitudinous works even now are given places of honor, in every great collection. There must be something in his pictures or they would not be so admired by those to whom the world concedes taste, judgment and art knowledge, but the mere layman, in search of that which either pleases or moves him, who knows nothing of the cant of art always wonders what it is. Certainly there is nothing to strike one with awe in a knock-kneed Adam, with the face of an Indiana drover, who has just lost a steer or two on a full hand, or in a scrawny Eve, who only needs spectacles, cork screw ringlets and a bombazine dress to make her a New England maiden lady of 50, a candidate for a school in the mountains, especially when her feet are two sizes, at least, larger than Adam's.

There is nothing inspiring in a St. Sebastian stuck full of arrows with an expression on his face of rather liking it, and as much as to ask Why they don't shoot more arrows? Nor can the uninitiated go into spasms over a picture full of figures, in which there is absolutely no perspective, in which a river full of boats is exactly over the heads of two huntsmen on horseback, or in another in which a saint is standing by the side of a house, her head twice as high as the doors.

If there is a Cranach with good drawing, proper perspective, or anything that may be considered coloring, we have not seen it. As "examples of early art," they may be of use, but as pictures for the edification and instruction of the populace they are anything but valuable. For the ordinary purpose of pictures they wouldn't be worth as much as Government land, a dollar and a quarter an acre.

Of course in a great collection numbering 2,700, there must be a great many mediocre, and a great many positively bad, pictures. But there are those in this gallery from which any man or woman, cultivated in art or entirely ignorant of its first principles, cannot help gathering both pleasure and instruction. There are those that every one of any sensibility at all, recognizes instinctively as great and finds pleasure and profit in their contemplation. And herein lies the difference between genius and skill. The one everybody recognizes, the other requires education. The notes of a prima donna require a prima donna to appreciate them. A farmer girl who never saw a piano, delights in the song of the robin.

GREATEST PICTURE IN THE WORLD.

In a small room, situated in the corner of the building, hung with a rich, warm, red drapery and lighted by one large window, before which hangs a curtain of some light stuff, the light falls upon one of the greatest pictures ever painted, a picture that always has been and always will be one of the most celebrated in all the realms of art, that wonderful creation of Raphael, the "Sistine Madonna." There are copies of it everywhere, it has been reproduced in every conceivable manner by all grades of artists, from the best to the worst, but in all the copies there is nothing that can compare with the wonderful original. There is something in it that cannot be reproduced. There is a soul in it, the influence of which no one but its creator could have felt, and without that soul there is nothing to the picture. The copies of it may please the eye by correct drawing, perfect coloring, and faithful copying, but until there is in them the soulfulness that beams from the eyes of the original they can never exact homage from the beholder.

The face of the Madonna is a simple one, but one that is worthy of the closest study. It seems to be the idealization of all that is pure and holy. The simple face of the Virgin is of one who knew and appreciated the greatness of the responsibility that had come upon her, but who also felt the strength that would enable her to bear it. She stands there with the child Jesus in her arms, with an expression of the most absolute faith in, and the most boundless reverence for, the All-Powerful who ordained her to be the mother of the Savior of mankind. Her gaze goes out and beyond the present and sees the wondrous glories that are to come.

In this face of a simple girl there is Humanity and Divinity struggling for mastery. There is the exaltation of her wondrous position as the mother of the Redeemer, that gives it the expression of Divinity, but over the face of the mother lies the shadow of the cross and the crown of thorns, the agony of a fearful death. There is a sublime exaltation at being the mother of the Redeemer, but that is subdued by the certainty of the terrible suffering that the man Jesus must undergo to accomplish his heavenly-ordained mission. It is this almost miraculous blending of the Human and Divine, that makes the wonder of this great work. It has never been equaled. It cannot be copied. But one mind was capable of conceiving the great idea, and but one hand capable of executing it. No copyist was ever subtle enough to combine the two inspirations in the face, the Human and Divine. No matter how good the copy, it gives no idea of the great original. A curtain, before which, on the left, kneels St. Sixtus and on the right St. Barbara, is drawn back, revealing the Virgin bearing the child. Beneath and around her are filmy clouds that seem to stretch away to Heaven, while about her head are the shadowy shapes of countless cherubim, and below, at the very bottom of the picture, are two cherubs, the very personification of naive innocence. The execution is as great as the conception. In fact the one adds to the effect of the other. The drawing, coloring, the attitudes and expressions, show the great power of the great man. It is the work of a genius such as the world never possesses but once.

Aside from this great master-piece, the gem of the collection, there are nearly 2,800 pictures with and without merit, though the greater number of them are the finest examples of the various and ancient and modern schools. All the great masters are represented by some of the best works. Of the Venetian School there are a great many pictures by the best masters. There are nine originals by Titian, his masterpiece, "The Tribute Money," being one of the most celebrated. There are six fine specimens of Vecchio, and Paolo Veronese has no less than 17 pictures, among them being his celebrated "Marriage at Cana," "The Adoration of the Magi," and "The Madonna and the Child, between John the Baptist and St. Jerome." The Flemish School, of which Rubens was the great master, is fully represented not only by the master himself but by the greater number of his best pupils and followers, such as Jordaens and Vandyck. In the Dutch school there are Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Van Der Meer, Van Stande and Wouverman. Correggio's style is shown by a number of large and exquisite paintings, while the Spanish School embraces Murillo and Velasquez.

The main galleries on the first floor are filled with these works.

EXAMPLES OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

On the second floor are some old school pictures of inferior merit, and a fine collection of the modern school, among whom are Defregger, Hoff, Hoffman, Rutscher and Koler. It would be an endless and thoroughly unsatisfactory task to attempt even an enumeration of the delightful pictures that make up this modern collection. Among the more prominent ones stands Huebner's large picture of "The Contest Between Luther and Dr. Eck in Leipsic, in 1519." The subject is handled in a most masterly manner. It is full of figures and they are painted with the most careful attention to detail. The drawing is bold and spirited, the coloring is natural to the life, and the whole picture is wonderfully life-like.

Another picture by a modern painter that is exceedingly good is a scene from Dante's Divine Comedy. Dante and Virgil having passed through the Infernal Regions and come up to Purgatory, stand by the seashore at sunrise and watch the landing of departed souls. There is an indefinite stretch of water, tinged by the rays of the rising sun. There is a boat grounded on the sloping beach, from which come the departed souls, in the very agony of despair, and a little way off the figures of Dante and Virgil. The grouping of the figures is artistic to a degree, and the painting is marvelously effective.

Another is by the well known Hoffman, one of the greatest of all the great painters that Germany has produced. The subject of the picture is one that has always been a favorite with painters of all ages and all schools—"Christ, and the Woman Taken in Adultery." Here Hoffman has succeeded in producing a Christ who has all the attributes of a strong man born in this world, but endowed by the Father with more than human power. In other pictures of this subject, by some of the the most famous masters, Christ is represented as arguing with those who would condemn the woman. His face lacks the great moral strength that the God-man should have. But Hoffman has avoided all this, and has painted a Christ full of dignity and power, whose face adds vigor to his words. There is majesty in his very pose, and his face expresses all that a Christ's should. The other figures are spiritedly drawn, and the execution is as artistic as the conception.

Without going into a detailed description of the pictures of this wonderful gallery it is difficult to convey an idea of its immensity and excellence. There is material enough there for years of the closest study. There are miles of pictures by the greatest masters the world ever saw. The only way to get any idea at all of it is to see it, and then unless a great deal more time is given it than is usually the case, that will be very indistinct and confused. There are so many wonderful pictures there that they overpower one's memory, and leave him at the end of his Dresden visit with but a vague general knowledge of what he had seen in the great gallery.

ROYAL PICTURE-GATHERING.

To get together all these great pictures required more trouble, worry, diplomacy and money, than it ever did to govern the Kingdom. It required 400 years of lying, (English diplomacy) bribery, cajolery and all sorts of manuvering to secure them, but it was finally accomplished. Ambassadors were sent to Italy to buy the Raphael, the securing of this picture being their sole business. Unlimited money was spent, but it was bought and the art-lovers of Dresden were happy.

Other pictures required more time and trouble in their acquirement, as the holders of them knew how much they were desired, and then not only was the price of the picture to be paid, but those in whose custody they were, had to be bribed privately to advise the sales, and even gifts had to be given the royal or clerical owners above and beyond the price.

The most important part of the great collection is the Modena collection, being 100 pictures bought from the Duke of Modena somewhere between 1716 and 1740. The Duke became financially embarrassed, that is the phrase, and had to sell something. As the King of Saxony was crazy for pictures, and had some money to spend, the Duke's collection was attacked. A half dozen Ambassadors were dispatched, the money was all carted down to Italy to pay for them, (they did not trust each other to any alarming extent,) the entire Court, and everybody let into the secret that Saxony wanted the pictures had to be bribed. A man with power at Court would seek out the Saxony Ambassador, and say: "What! permit these art treasures to leave Modena! Never! I have too much National pride!" A few thousand marks overcame his opposition. Then he went and immediately told his brother to object, and get his share of the swag, and so it went till the Duke's entire Court were all "seen," as we say in America, and the purchase was effected.

And then after the Dresden Gallery secured these gems, there arose an interminable dispute as to whether they were all genuine originals or not. But whether or not, they are claimed to be, and as they are the best examples of their several kinds extant it doesn't make much difference. As no other painter ever produced two Madonnas like those credited to Raphael and Holstein, it makes no difference whether they are actually the work of those masters or of unknown men.

DEVOTED TO ART.

Some idea of the devotion of Dresden to art may be gathered from the fact that it has only been within a few years that manufacturing of any kind except that pertaining to art, was encouraged. The steam engine has only been permitted a few years. The manufactnre of China, and other articles of the kind which required decoration was encouraged, but the making of anything not connected with art was looked upon as deviation rom the real business of the City.

The people have gotten bravely over this, however. They find that art may go hand-in-hand with industry, and that the money made by making steam-engines is just as good as that reached by any other means.

Almost opposite the Zwinger, in the rusty-looking old castle which contains the picturesque court, is the celebrated Green Vault, in which are kept the crown jewels and a great collection of precious stones, and old and valuable specimens of the early gold and silversmiths' skill. There are seven rooms for the display of early work in precious metals. There are some fine bronzes, one especially good piece being the model of the equestrian statue of Augustus the Strong, which shows the finest kind of workmanship. In the same room with these bronzes are a number of cabinets, whose pedestals are of tortoise shell, inlaid with brass. These are the works of Andre Brühl, the Court cabinet-maker of Louis XIV., of France, the originator of that kind of decoration, which became very fashionable in his time, and is eagerly sought now by the lovers of the antique.

The room adjoining this is devoted to ivory carvings, of which there are a great many remarkable specimens. There are any number of curiously carved goblets and drinking horns, Chinese temples, and all that sort of work. There are two horses's heads there, said to be the work of Michael Angelo, and one piece—"Musicians Quarreling"—is said to have been done by Albrecht Durer. There are five or six other large rooms, filled with all kinds of queer and curious articles of every known kind of precious stones. There are perpetual motion clocks; fancy drinking cups, artistically cut, of a solid piece of rock crystal; objects of every description made of onyx, jasper and agate, set with diamonds and other precious stones; fine gold and silver work upon plate and shields of the 16th century. In short the whole series of rooms is one great collection of all that is valuable in the line of curiosities, jewels, trinkets and small works of art.

CROWN JEWEL ROOM.

The room in which the great interest centers is the jewel room, and it is the most valuable part of the entire collection. Here the royal jewels are kept, and they are a sight to behold. There is one large case completely filled with diamonds, worked up in various shapes. There are rings and necklaces by the score, any one of which would be a King's ransom. There is a hat-clasp, of nobody knows how many diamonds, all of the purest water, surrounding a green diamond, weighing 5½ ounces. It is said to be the only green diamond ever found. It is certainly a beautiful stone, and surrounded by the host of white stones it makes a wonderful ornament. In the same case are a number of swords, the handles of which are two narrow strips of gold, with the space between them filled with large diamonds. There are also many articles of jewelry for feminine royalty, one trifle being a bow containing 662 pure diamonds. This collection of precious stones is said to be the most valuable one in Europe. The average man would be perfectly content for the remainder of his life if he could have the hundreth part of the value there.

In the neighborhood of the Frauenkirche, whose magnificent dome can be seen from almost any point in Dresden, is Johanneum Museum, a large building which in the olden time, before the completion of the present museum in the Zwinger, was used as the gallery for the display of the great collection of pictures. On the completion of the museum the pictures were taken there, and the building was transformed into a historical museum. The entrance is through a high arched gate, into a court, at one end of which is a half destroyed wall of ancient build, covered with a dense mass of ivy, through which can be had glimpses of the rare cuttings and carvings of the old-time builders. Standing out against the dark, dingy background of the massive buildings, it has a decidedly Rembrandtish effect.

THE GREAT MUSEUM.

Here is one of the most valuable collections of its kind in Germany, containing a vast number of ancient costumes, weapons and armor of great historical and artistic value. There is one large room containing a number of curious tables of the 16th and 17th centuries. There are also some quaintly carved cabinets, among them being one that was presented to the great reformer, Luther, by his friend, Frederick the Wise. Luther's drinking goblet and sword are also preserved here. Adjoining this room is a still larger one, in which the ancient armors of the Saxon Princes are shown; also the tournament suits of old-time Princes. There are a number of stuffed horses, caparisoned as they were in the times when tournaments were the proper thing among nobles. They are mounted by effigies bearing the armor that the knights wore in their trials of skill and bravery. In those days the knights were completely enveloped in a heavy steel cuirass, with a monster helmet, and leggings and shoes of iron. They carried long and very large lances of wood tipped with iron. Later on coats of mail came into fashion, and were extensively worn. They were not so heavy and gave the wearer much more freedom of action. The gala suits of Elector Christian II, of Saxony, and that of his friend Prince Christian, of Anstalt, are of silver, made in Italy, and are beautiful pieces of work.

One cheerful part of this collection shows the manner in which two knights fought a duel which was to be to the death. The horses, great, strong animals, are jet black, and their trappings are of the same somber hue. The Knights are clad in black and their armor is also black. On their heads are two huge helmets, through which there is a small opening so that they can see each other, their bodies are encased in armor of steel, as are also the horses, the saddles are very large, rising half way up the rider's back, behind, and being nearly as high in front. Into these saddles the Knights are firmly fastened by straps, and in their right hands are fixed the lances, long, heavy, wooden affairs, tipped with steel points. These lances are fastened to the saddle and firmly strapped to the Knight's fore arm. At the signal they start at each other pell-mell, and the one who can strike the other fairly and squarely in the head or breast usually unhorses him and generally kills him. The lances are so fixed that they can only be moved an inch or two, so the contest really is a trial of horsemanship. They charge at each other, full tilt, and keep it up until one or the other of them is unhorsed or killed. They used to have solid amusement in the good days of old.

Passing through the room devoted to articles of the chase, where there are all sorts of arms and implements used ages ago in hunting, including, among other things, the hunting horn of Henry IV., of France. The visitor finds himself in a large room called the parade saloon, where the gala suits of the old Saxon Princes are shown. The walls of this room are decorated with Schnoor's cartoon of his frescos at Munich, of subjects taken from the history of Charlemagne, Rudolph of Hapsburg, and Frederick of Barbarossa. These gala suits are wonderful specimens of the work of the most celebrated armorers of the 16th and 17th centuries, some of them being of silver, exquisitely chased; others of gold, inlaid with silver, and one beauty of pure gold, worn by Christian II., made by a Nuremberg artisan. It is full of reliefs of the most artistic design and execution, and is the most valuable suit in the collection.

There is one large room given up to the display of pistols, from the clumsy old affairs of the early ages down to the revolvers of the present day. Then comes a long list of guns arranged chronologically, according to the improvements that have been made in them. The room following has the tent of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured in 1683, when the German and Polish army under King John Sobieski raised the siege of Vienna. It is a most gorgeous affair, of the bright colors the Turks delighted in, and is finely worked with gold and silver thread. It is very large, and could comfortably accommodate a good part of the old heathen's harem.

In the costume chamber are a number of royal costumes worn at the coronations, among others being a coat of Napoleon I., the hat and sword of Peter the Great, and a vast number of court and gala costumes of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, interesting as showing how the court people of that day arrayed themselves on festive occasions. They are all of very rich material, but are very large and devoid of everything that we of today consider graceful or elegant.

Dresden is full of American and English residents. It is a very cheap place to live, very cheap. The great German essential, beer, is almost as cheap as water, a half-litter costing but three cents, and the next essential, tobacco, is still cheaper. A fair cigar, at all events a cigar that the people consider good enough for them, costs but a cent, and even those at less price are counted good enough for all practical purposes. Rooms are very cheap and food is as cheap as beer.

Consequently the City is full of English and Americans, some because they really enjoy the artistic atmosphere that envelopes the City, but the great majority because they can live respectably upon money that they would starve upon at home.

You meet everywhere Englishmen who profess to be unable to live anywhere but in Dresden, "Because here you have all the best there is in art, you know," who do not know a Raphael from a beer-hall Gambrinus. Devotion to art is an excuse for having all that they can eat three times a day, for money that would not give them a sole-leather steak in London once a day. The English swell, whose entire yearly income is but £100 or £300 a year, has a sorry time of it at home. He cannot go into cheap restaurants, for his position forbids it, and so he goes hungry three-quarters of the time that he may eat at a fashionable place the other quarter. The English mother in like circumstances must have a house in a fashionable quarter, and keep servants, even though she subsists on hashed mutton to enable her to do it.

But in Dresden she may have such rooms as she chooses, and may eat as she pleases, because, as she is here for the sake of art, she need not surround herself with the requirements of fashion as at home.

There are young Americans of the same class, who, finding New York too much for their income, come here to live as they please, and they have a very good time of it.

One of them was honest enough to state the case properly.

"I don't care anything about art, or fine living. I have an income of just $600 a year, and in New York I was always in debt. I was compelled to eat at Delmonico's, which I didn't care for, and I was likewise compelled to dress as my associates did, which I didn't also care for.

"Living in New York on $600 a year, if you come of a family which was once rich, and are in good society, is the most soul-tearing thing I know of. You have got to live as though you had the money of your grandfather, all of which your father and his uncles sent to the dogs long ago, and it worries. I had to dress in the best clothes, and unfortunately for me the only tailor in New York who could satisfy my tastes, was (and as he worked for me a great many years, is) a very poor man with a large family. I am tender-hearted, and the agony of that poor man when he came with a bill which I could no more pay than I could the National debt, was heartrending. He would threaten suicide; he took me once to see his family with nothing to eat and the rent unpaid, but what could I do?

"I was compelled to sneak around to cheap restaurants for my meals, though, as I never paid them, I might as well have stuck to the best. Dickens's portrayal of Dick Swiveller is no fiction. I got credit on one street till I couldn't pass that, and then another, and another, till a cordon of debt was drawn around me that barred my going anywhere. And so I lived year after year, a miserable, harassed life, till one day I cut it all short by pawning my diamonds for a passage to Dresden, and settled here, a worshipper of art, and a devotee to cheap living. It is much better—I am happy here, and the only remembrance that clouds my life is the occasional recollection of those I owe at home, who mourn as those without hope.

"I am dining here at the Rhenischer Hof, for a mark, beer included, and the meal satisfies me just the same as though I got it at Delmonico's for $3. I can afford the Rhenischer Hof—I couldn't afford Delmonico. As I pass for a lover of art I let my hair and beard grow long, which saves shaving, and I have worn this suit of clothes three seasons. I am saving something out of my income, and if I live here long enough I shall go home a rich man and pay my debts.

"When I think I am spending too much money, I economize by sleeping. You can't spend or eat when you are asleep, nor drink beer or smoke. My room costs so much anyhow, and when I want to save 33 per cent. of my expenses I simply lay in bed till noon and save one meal out of the three. I live here like a gentleman on what my cigars cost me in New York. I won't join the club because it would take too much of my time from the study of the masters. You see? Clubs are very expensive. I only associate with people who are in the same fix with myself. All lie to each other, and every one knows the other is lieing to him or her, but it passes just as well.

"There isn't one of us who knows a thing about art, but we have the lingo, and we talk it to each other just the same as though we understood it. It took me a good while to do it, but I can talk to a young lady in a cheap boarding house about "*chiar oscuro*" and "fore shortening" and "perspective" and all that without laughing in her face, and I have trained myself so as to sit for an hour in front of Raphael's Madonna with a contemplative expression on my face and rise and leave it with a sigh, as though I was tearing myself away from a shrine. We do that act when people are looking at us—never when we are alone. I caught one boarding house devotee of art eating a ham sandwich before the Madonna one day, when she supposed she was unobserved. Dresden is a sweet boon, and devotion to art is the most convenient thing for a poor devil, male or female, that there is in the world.

"After all it's better. Beer is really better than champagne, and what is the good of a long dinner? I don't have dyspepsia as I used to, and I don't walk down by streets to avoid my creditors. I am perfectly contented, and what more is there, anyhow?"

There are thousands of such people in Dresden, and as they won't work and as they can't be killed, it is well that there is such a place for them.

There are, however, actual art students, male and female, from every country in the world, in Dresden. The male artists may be distinguished by their peculiarly bad clothes, long hair and beards and general brigandish appearance, a get-up so peculiar as to advertise the fact that the wearers thereof are not of the earth earthy, but live in an atmosphere entirely different from mortals who are not gifted. A woman artist is invariably homely and invariably queer. In dress she is a grouping of all the ages. Her hair is dressed in the alleged style of one period in the world's history, her dress is made after another, her shawl is worn after still another, and the general effect aimed at is to be entirely different from any other woman on earth, and she always succeeds. It is curious that genius as a rule cannot be accompanied by good taste and beauty. But it seldom is.

In almost every beer halle and garden in Dresden is the inscription, very prominently placed, "The old Germans always took one more," which is a hint to the modern Germans not to depart from the usages or the fathesr. And another in old German also, which is as practical as anything can be: "If you have no money you must also have no thirst." Old German! The Germans of 2882 will paint on their walls the sayings of the Germans of to-day, and what they are doing to-night will be quoted then as "Old German."

The respect a German has for the comfort of others is something delightful. At musical entertainments all the way from the Grand Opera down to the commonest music-hall, that American nuisance who insists upon accompanying the singer or instrumentalist either with the exasperating hum or the rasping whistle, or the beating of time with his feet, is entirely unknown. Occasionally a tourist perpetrates this enormity, but he only does it a second. There is such a turning of heads toward him, such looks of loathing, as much as to say: "Where *did* this barbarian originate?" and if he persists, such a storm of hisses, that he must be encased in gutta-percha if he does not quit and conduct himself like a Christian during the remainder of the peformance.

For the Blade.

POEM.

BY FRANKLIN E. DENTON.

Last night I heard some little children singing,
And, though I've staggered thro' the empty day,
My being like a silver bell is ringing
With unheard music of the sweetest lay
Of memory's imitation. Joyless, gray,
The sky, like the coffin-lid of the white earth,
Glowers o'er me, but my heart is throbbing May!
I am ablaze with the divinest mirth,
And this grand, mournful life is blooming in new birth!

Oh, I am great to-day, so saturate
With music that my eye is like the morn!
Tho' earth be bleak, and mortals shame and hate,
I am too fetterless to be forlorn!
Of my great boon the crowds around are shorn!
As moveless as a statue's are their eyes!
Straight as the flight of honey-bees is borne
Their narrow glance, but my mad gaze defies
The cold horizon and the caging of the skies!

I see the oceans lash their hundred coasts,
The white noon like a silver ribbon wind
Around the earth, the eyes of heaven's hosts
Quiver with golden tears for poor mankind!
Within the universe of my own mind,
In one supreme, sweet moment, the great past
Is crowded with its battling kingdoms, blind
In youthful folly, but adown the future vast,
Peace, like a Sabbath noon, o'er the continents is cast.

Chardon, Dec. 27, 1882.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

GALLIMAUFRY

BY JOHN McELROY.

VIII.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Victory Which Saved Our Credit as a Military People.

Monday was the 68th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—the last time that British and Americans faced one another on the field of battle. It is generally thought that the victory of New Orleans ended the war of 1812 triumphantly for the United States, and secured us the advantages for which we had taken up arms.

This is not true. The victory gave us nothing but moral results, for the very sufficient reason that the battle was fought two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, in Belgium, which treaty carefully stipulated the results of the war.

In reality there were no visible results to the war. Both sides were tired of fighting, and glad to quit, without saying anything about the settlement of the causes of the quarrel. The treaty settled the boundaries between the United States and Canada, which had been left undetermined by the Peace of 1783, and provided that any territory occupied by either party during the war, or any vessels captured after the signature to the treaty, should be restored to the original owners, but it said absolutely nothing about the British claim of right to search American ships, or to impress our seamen, and to make paper blockades of our ports, beside other unwarrantable and insulting pretensions which had been the precipitating causes of the war.

Considered from a purely military standpoint the War of 1812 is a very humiliating chapter in our annals.

We had abundant reason for going to war at the time, not only with Great Britain, but with France, also. Both had affronted us in every possible way that a Nation can be affronted. Both had seized American goods and ships under all sorts of honorable and dishonorable pretexts. Both had utterly disregarded the personal and property rights of American citizens, and treated our flag with the contempt that two such bullies usually display toward those whom they think incapable of resenting their insults.

The Federalists wanted to fight France, the Republicans or—as they called themselves a few years later—the "Democrats" wanted to fight Great Britain. The contention was exceedingly bitter between these parties, and there were continual fiery recriminations about the influence of "British gold" and "French silver" in shaping the opinions of the respective partizans. The Federalists wanted to build a navy to assert ourselves upon the ocean. The Democrats were hostile to any marine force, for the reason that it would necessarily be a New England institution, and, as now, as the brains of the Democrats were supplied by the South, they hated most that which tended to bring the "Yankees" to the front. But the Federalists succeeded in getting together something of a navy, in spite of their opponents seizing every opportunity to cut down the establishment, sell off the vessels and retire the officers.

After nearly 20 years endurance of the "Orders in Council," "Berlin Decrees," and other outrages upon us, the Democrats suddenly rushed into a war with Great Britain, just at the moment of all others when it seemed likely that the obnoxious regulations against our commerce would be abolished.

A series of the most shameful disasters resulted from the thoughtless manner in which the country was tumbled into a conflict for which it should have been thoroly prepared. No effort was made to communicate the knowledge of the declaration of war to the Western posts, and the first intimation that our commanders at Detroit, Mackinac, and Chicago had of the outbreak of hostilities was when the combined forces of British and Indians appeared before their gates and demanded their surrender. Hull yielded ignominiously at Detroit, the war thus begun in folly and wilful blundering was continued to bring shame and humiliations of all kinds upon the country. Hull surrendered most ignominiously at Detroit,

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$3 75
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The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author. Merely remit 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

For the Blade.

SOME MUSIC AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

S. D. CHAMBERLIN.

When Orpheus, bereft of the light of his life,
Consigned to the tomb his beautiful wife,
Despairing, he fled to the regions below,—
His harp, he took with him, to solace his woe;—
And drew from it such strains as hell ne'er had heard—
With their echoes its deepermost caverns were stirred;
Each spectre and shade the sweet melody hears,
And even Pluto himself shed cast-iron tears.

Thus, *Pluto:*—

Ha! Orpheus, brave minstrel, what dost thou here?
Why comest thou, untid, to these realms of despair?
And, what dost thou, brave minstrel, require of me?

Orpheus:—

O! give me back, Pluto, fair Eurydice.

Pluto:—

Done! But e'er thou reach earth, beware of her charms—
If thou but look on her, she flies from thy arms.

This once, the grim monarch was known to relent;
And Orpheus, earthward, exultingly went;
But on his fair partner, once turning his eyes,
She changed to a phantom, and fled to the skies.

Toledo, Jan. 1, 1883.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

There are deep complaints of poverty and distress in Hungary, and loud outcries against the Jews, who are averred to have grown rich on the necessities of the poor.

Why is a man ringing a bell for an auctioneer, like a church sociable? One makes a noise to get money and the other makes an oyster get money.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Any live man can start an earthquake shock in a neighborhood. All he has to do is to ask people if they felt the shock, and imagination does the rest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Yes, sir," said the New York man, "I don't think much of the Boston papers. I was there three days, and none of them made any particular mention of it.—*Boston Post.*

America is responsible for having introduced in England the vice of chewing gum. One American port ships 50,000 pieces of spruce gum each week, thus supplying 10,000 moderate chewers with a day's allowance.

Since the papers made so much fun of Swell Gebhardt's spelling he has hired a young man to write all his notes for him. He didn't know before that there was any particular way of spelling words.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Prince Bismarck keeps a dairy. The first entry on January 1 reads: "I have resolved to drink not more than (6) glasses of soul-destroying beer a day during the present year." P. S.—Save on Schnetzenfest days.—*Norristown Herald.*

"That butter is all right," said a boarding house keeper; "it is firkin butter, and tastes a little of the wood, that's all." "If that's the case," replied the boarder, who is a contractor, "I should like to get some of that wood to make railroad bridges out of."—*Philadelphia News.*

This was a club dialog and its sequel: Q. What are you smoking? A. An imported Havana. Q. How much does it cost: A. A quarter. Q. How many do you smoke a day? A. Half a dozen. Q. How long have you smoked? A. Thirty years. Advice—My friend, with that amount of money you could have bought a house on Fifth avenue. The parties quitted the Brunswick and strolled up Town. As they came near the Windsor the smoker asked: Q. You never smoke! A. Never. Sarcastic query—Then point out your house.—*Music and Drama.*

The story is told in Hartford of a discharged State prison convict who, as soon as he reached that City, burst into tears because he had left his pet mouse in his cell. The little beast was the only friend he had. It came from a hole in the corner every morning and ate the crumbs from his hand. "He would playfully run down my arm and play about my face, let me feed him, and stay by me when I was eating my supper," he said; "when I went into my cell, and did not pay immediate attention to my little pet, he would chatter and scold at me in such an earnest way that it made me laugh. He was my one friend, and I have come away forgetting him." The agent of the Prison Association restored the mouse to his friend.

Dion Boucicault will bring out a new play in Boston, with a somewhat novel and risky principal character. This is a poor, half-witted Irish boy, with merely the instincts of an animal. He is like a dog in many respects, but has, of course, attached to the heroine, whom he follows about abjectly. When she is in sorrow he is frantic with grief, and when she is happy he is wild with delight. When she orders him to bite he does it, and when she orders him to lie down he grovels at her feet. He is actuated by a passion of which he does not know the meaning, and which she does not discover until the last. "There are many such boys in Ireland," says Mr. Boucicault, "and this one is an entirely natural character. I created him with a view to the future of my son, who will hereafter play the part; but for the present I shall assume it."

DUSKY SONS OF SONG.

The Kind of Stuff Real Negro Actors are Made of---Drilled for the Stage.

Their Passion for Dress.

Philadelphia Times.

Charles Callender, the old-time manager of colored minstrel troupes; William Welsh, the trainer of the American humorists in the rough, and Mr. Randall, an agent of the Madison Square Theater, chatted together in the Continental Hotel yesterday. Mr. Welsh believes this to be the golden age of minstrelsy; Mr. Callender thinks the aggregation bearing his name is a world beater, and Mr. Randall is of the opinion that it is all due to the managerial sagacity of the Frohman brothers.

"Before I went into the business," said Mr. Callender, stroking his beard reflectively, "there wasn't a first class troupe of colored performers in the world."

"There was the Georgia party," suggested Mr. Welsh.

"Yes," replied Mr. Callender, "but they were organized about that time. I took out the first party, and there isn't a clever colored minstrel in the world to-day that has not been under my management. I wish you could have seen the first party I took out of New York. Twenty of 'em, and such a rough-looking crowd you never saw. I'll bet there wasn't a man in the crowd that knew what it was to buy and put on a new garment. Their baggage was a sight. Two trunks would have held it all. Six months later, however, there wasn't a tailor in the land that could make clothes good enough for those same fellows.

STUFF COLORED MINSTRELS ARE MADE OF.

"Yes, since then I've had nearly all the good ones, and the cream of the lot will appear at the Academy of Music to-morrow. Oh, they come from all parts of the country. Billy Kersands was a bootblack on the Bowery."

"George Thompson dubbed him Cudgo," put in Mr. Weeks, "and for weeks he was known by no other name. Now he receives a larger salary than any minstrel comedian in America who is not a proprietor."

Mr. Callender continued: "Billy Banks was a levee hand at Wheeling, and McIntosh was a roustabout on the Mississippi; James Grace was a waiter in Richmond, and L. L. Brown, of Philadelphia, was a barber."

"Brown is one of the finest barytone singers in America," remarked Mr. Welsh. "Mapleson offered him $100 a week and expenses for himself and wife, to sing in opera in England. His present engagement prevented him from accepting the offer."

"Wallace King, the tenor," said Mr. Callender, "was a porter in a bank. Now he receives more salary than any minstrel tenor traveling. Bob Frazier was a stevedore. Ed Brown opened oysters and Sam Lucas was a coachman. Those who were raised in the North are in the minority, but they are more intelligent than those who hail from the South, many of whom can neither read nor write. Kersands is one of the latter, but he is as smart as a steel trap. Salaries range $25 to $150 per week."

TRAINED FOR THE STAGE.

Speaking of them as performers, Mr. Welsh, who is a minstrel of long experience, said: "In jubilee songs and plantation dances they are superior to white men, and they have the advantage of possessing natural dialects. They have to be taught everything else. I find them very apt pupils. Their powers of imitation are great. They do not learn clog dancing easily, as their old fashioned, swinging style is hard to eradicate. The most of them have what we call feet with kidneys in them, and a big-footed man does not learn neat dancing easily. After months of work, however, I have 10 who do a first-class clog. They pick up ballads with wonderful ease, and once learned they never forget them. No, their natural humor is crude and coarse. They all desire to tell gags that would come very appropriately from white performers, but are not suitable for colored minstrels. I select all the gags and sketches and rehearse the performers in them. No member of the company is permitted to ring in a joke until I have passed judgment on it. Like many white minstrels, they are all anxious to tell jokes and stories that are so long that they would weary an audience.

GIVEN TO DRESS AND MATRIMONY.

"Only last week," continued the speaker, 'one of them wanted me to allow him to recite a pathetic ballad. Now, just imagine a colored end-man reciting 'Bingen on the Rhine' or something of that kind! Of course I refused to allow it. All the jokes and gags in use by them have been selected on account of their appropriateness, and the line of thought in all is what people would expect to come naturally from colored people. Yes, the majority of them are ambitious and are willing to take advice. Now and then one will make a good suggestion. I think they are more provident than white performers. Twenty-eight of them joined the Masonic Order when we were in London. They support a beneficial fund in the company. Half a dozen of the blackest married very pretty white women in England, and are living there with them. They all have a strong desire to dress."

"Yes, that reminds me of Tom Pease," said Mr. Callender. "Tom was the most dilapidated banjo player in the world when I picked him up in Vicksburg. Two weeks later he came out in white pantaloons, a red velvet coat and a silk hat."

Mr. Welsh resumed: "As a rule, they are much better natured, and much easier to handle than white men. We have a great deal of trouble traveling with them in the South. The people down there are fully as bitter against colored people as they were immediately after the war.

THE COLOR LINE IN TEXAS.

"The greatest difficulty is experienced in finding hotels that are willing to board colored people. A few nights ago the company was compelled to wait for hours for a train at a railroad junction in Texas. The station was a mere shed and the rain was falling in torrents. In a few minutes the floor of the depot was covered with water and the agent marched the dripping performers to a hotel near by. The colored men waited outside while the agent went in to negotiate. Addressing the landlord, the agent said: 'I have a lot of colored performers out in the rain and I want to bring them in here until the train arrives.' 'What!' shrieked the landlord.

"'O, I will pay you 25 cents a head,' said the agent.

"'Couldn't think of it.'

"'Then I'll give you 50 cents,' urged the agent.

"'Why, look here, stranger, I wouldn't let them niggers sit around in this office for $50 a head. No, siree. If I did I'd never get another white man inside this house.'

"This was final," said Mr. Welsh, "and the men had to stand the rain."

This troupe is a consolidation of Callender's original minstrels and the big company Mr. Haverly took to Europe. The Frohmans will take them to Paris, Berlin and Vienna next Summer.

—GOOD ADVICE—Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for a cough or cold
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

A Goat Story.

Boston Post.

Somebody hung a red bed-spread on a clothes line over at Somerville the other day, and Mrs. Morarity's goat saw it from the north just as Mrs. Finnegan's goat caught sight of it from the south. The Morarity goat was a little the farthest from it, but he traveled the fastest, so they got there just at the same instant and recoiled about eight feet each, and they stood and thought over it about 20 minutes before a sudden flap of the spread decided them to try it again, and, that time they got too out of it than before, but they got their mad up and stuck to it till one lost a horn and the other an eye, and the Moraritys and Finnegans are now sworn foes.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except I think yet better of that which I began by thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

THE OLD CONDUCTOR.

A Back Platform Yarn About Jim and the Spotter.

Philadelphia Times.

There was a dreamy, far-away expression on the Old Conductor's face as he jerked the bell-rope and called "Geerud avner" through the open door. A very small girl with a very large basket got out, and then the street car plunged along in its mad career down Town.

The Old Conductor wiped a frozen tear from his eye and said it were cold this morning, very cold. Then he stamped his feet viciously, buttoned his overcoat tight about his chin, sidled up the car aisle like a crab, collected five fares and rang the bell-punch only three times, and came back to the platform with a puzzled look, as if he had forgotten something and was trying very hard to remember what it was.

The Old Conductor said he were sad this mornin'—wery sad. Jim wouldn't be with us no more, Jim wouldn't. Jim were gone, and the Old Conductor wiped another frozen tear from the other eye and settled himself down comfortable on the railing. Were he dead? Naw! Of course not. Bounced! Fired! Phist! And the Old Conductor raised himself upon his toes and jerked his thumb over his shoulder in a very mysterious way. A spotter had done it—a mean, miserable, contemptible spotter. He said Jim were not honest, which were a mean, miserable, contemptible, lie, for there wan't no more honester man on these yere kyers.

"Jim and me was chums," said the Old Conductor. "Jim and me was. I have been conducterin' nigh onto eleven years on this yere road, and I knowed Jim six of 'em. Now I wouldn't take advantage of nobody," continued the Old Conductor and he took up a quarter from an old gentleman who had left his spectacles at home and gave him four pennies, a nickel and a dime with a hole in it in return, and forgot to ring the punch in his eagerness to make the right change. "Now Jim was just like me, Jim were, and he couldn't be hired to cheat nobody. He ran the keyar down ahead o' me. I seen that spotter get outer Jim's keyar out to the depot last Chewsday, but I didn't have no chance to tell Jim of it. Well, sir, will you believe it, sir, that there mean, miserable, contemptible spotter actually said that Jim had taken up a hundred fares and only punched 75 times! Now, what do you think o' that?' and the Old Conductor gave the bell-rope a savage jerk and rang again to go ahead before the old lady who was alighting had touched the lower step.

"And the worst of it were," continued the Old Conductor, taking no notice of the old lady, who had fallen in the street, "the worst of it were that in another pocket they found a dollar and a half in pennies and nickels. Now, how them nickles came in that pocket is more'n Jim can tell. If he'd a knowed that them nickles belonged to the comp'ny he'd a turned 'em right in; but he didn't even suspect it, Jim didn't. It were all a mistake, of course. When a keyar is jam full o' people, and a dozen on 'em is a handin' up their fares to wunst, and you are a gettin' near a crossin', you haint got no time to be perticklar about pockets, have you? Don't it stand to reason that a conductor might throw the money right into the pocket what comes the handiest? It's more'n likely Jim done just that thing, but he didn't mean nothin' by it. In the hurry Jim might have forgot to ring the punch now 'n then. But that hadn't oughter to count agin him, for he done the best he knowed how. Besides Jim has got an old aunt up on Wine street somewhere, and she was mighty sick last Chewsday. Now, Jim thinks a good deal o' that old aunt, and he were awful worried about her, Jim were. He were distracted like, you know, and p'haps he didn't mind what he were up to. Anyhow, Jim didn't know how them nickels came in that pocket. P'haps the old aunt put 'em there," and an innocent, childlike look spread itself over the Old Conductor's face, and settled there as if it meant to stay for the rest of the day.

He Wanted to Pose.

Detroit Free Press.

A resident of Park street had a photographer come up the other day for the purpose of taking a view of his residence, and the man of the camera had just got into position when along came an old coon with a buck-saw on his arm, and wanted to know what was up.

"Going to photograph the house," was the reply.

"Then I guess I'll pose," remarked the old man. "I'll take a position to the left of the gate and represent the statue of Industry."

The members of the family came out and arranged themselves, and the man called out:

"Here, old man, you want to get out of that!"

"Can't I represent Industry?"

"No, sir!"

"Can't I stand over there and represent Laziness?"

"No, sir! We don't want you in the group at all."

"Lemme represent the Sleeping Beauty."

"You go away!"

He drew off to one side, the passing teams halted to give the artist a chance, and directly the plate was made. Everybody rushed forward when it was ready for inspection, and the old man was one of the first. As the plate was held up he giggled and tickled, and finally burst into a loud laugh. He had dodged around the corner of the house, and his full figure was revealed behind the family.

"What do you represent in that attitude?" sternly inquired the photographer.

"Well, I reckon that's a pretty good pose for Contentment."

"Very well. I will now represent Dissatisfaction."

An the artist took the festive old chap by the ear and walked him out of the crowd, and put in a couple of kicks, which changed the pose of Contentment to that of Sorrow.

Wedded but to Her Art.

Atlanta Constitution.

Pretty Marian Elmore, the actress who set the boys wild last week, is under engagements not to marry for five years. Billy Hayden, her manager, says: "When I agreed to star her five years, and pay her $100 a week and 20 per cent. of the profits, I made her go into writing not to marry during the engagement."

"Why did you tie her up this way?"

"Because actresses lose their hearts more madly and more absurdly than any women in the world, and marrying nearly always spoils them. I've had more actresses ruined by husbands than all the other ways put together. Miss Elmore is clearing $10,000 a year, and in five years—she will then be 24—she can marry and quit the stage. But she can't think of love till her time is up. Many young actresses are bound up in the same kind of a contract and hold to them strictly."

How to Make a Congressman Industrious.

Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

A re-election would seem to be a great incentive to work, for Congressmen. Only 14 Republicans who have been chosen as members of the next House voted for the holiday recess, while 39 of them voted against it. On the other hand, 80 Republicans who failed to be re-elected voted for the 10 days' rest in preparation for the long vacation which is to begin on the 4th of March, and 24 retiring members opposed it. Moral: If you wish to get good work out of a Congressman, give him another term.

North Carolina's Interesting Position.

Wheeling Intelligencer (Rep.)

At the recent election in North Carolina the Republicans polled 111,320 votes, the Democrats 111,763. If the other 444 Republicans had gone to the polls they would have tipped the beam. North Carolina, we are looking at you for 1884.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE is recommended for headache occasioned by indigestion, and whenever there is a general feeling of sluggishness and lack of energy.

—Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent. of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE DECLARATION.

Who was its Author?—Another Valuable Paper by Mr. W. S. Clarke.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Custom, the venerable old tyrant that extends its blind dominion over servile man, and often overrules his reason, has so fixed the belief of a large proportion of the American people in that the Declaration of Independence was, *per se*, the crowning *coup d'etat*—the veritable cutting of the Gordian knot of a long controversy that changed the condition of a people from dependent subjects to free and independent citizens—and that its conception and crisis was due to the prodigious forensic ability of an individual, that any comment controverting the widely accepted and fixed opinion as to its composition, essence and authorship may seem to many a work of supererogation akin to sacrilege. And singularly, too, this arbitrary law of custom has, by slow and unseen degrees, placed the main burden and honor of our independence to the credit of one who had but medium or weak strength or influence as compared with others of his compatriots in its conception and accomplishment.

"Some write a narrative of wars, and feats
Of heros little known, and call the rant
An history; describe the man of whom
His own coevals took but little note,
And paint his person, character and views,
As they had known him from his mother's womb."

Thus it is that

HISTORY BECOMES A FABLE

instead of fact. The great outlines may be true, but the incidents and coloring are according to the faith and fancy of the narrator or writer. When chronologers are so indifferent as to the correctness of facts, the verification of which is accessible, by what measure should we estimate their relation of things given through the obliquities of their own vision?

It is undeniably true, as a matter of historic record, that Patrick Henry, George Mason and Richard Henry Lee, all of Virginia, and many others throughout the Colonies, possessed and exerted more power and influence than Mr. Jefferson in setting and keeping in motion the ball of revolution, because of being better qualified by the wisdom of mature study and political experience. Mr. Jefferson seems to be honored with the lion's share of credit, prominence and popularity, simply because of his being the reputed author of a declaration of the causes which impelled the Colonies to resort to a great revolution; yet his immediate association with the Committee who prepared the document was wholly fortuitous—dangerous illness in the family of R. H. Lee, the mover of the resolution of independence, having summoned that gentleman to his home in Virginia at the time the committee was appointed. It should be borne in mind that

INDEPENDENCE HAD BECOME AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT,

so far as legislation could make it so, by the *nemine contradicente* vote of the Congress on the 2d day of July, and so recorded in the journal; the Declaration of Causes followed the act, as did all other acts of legislation, war, and diplomacy necessary to the accomplishment, up to the Definite Treaty of Peace, done at Paris, September 3, 1783.

Admitting all that is claimed for Mr. Jefferson (he, himself, claims very little comparatively) the fact still remains that others hewed out the road, vigorously, though roughly it may be, whilst he helped in smoothing and widening the road for the Nation to follow, and each, at least, felt the value of the others in the common work. It is one of the strangest, most fatuous and absurd delusions of history and the age, that Mr. Jefferson's revolutionary fame should be made to overshadow that of many of his equally, if not more worthy compatriots of 1776, I can only be made so in the light of perverted history.

A long period of time had elapsed before any importance or absorbing interest seems to have become attached to the Declaration of Causes itself, more than the ordinary observations given in response to Fourth of July toasts, and in Fourth of July orations; the biographers and historians began to inquire into the circumstances and details for the purpose of reconciling discrepancies and contradictory statements. It is noticeable that neither Jefferson, John Adams, nor R. H. Lee, appear to have made any mention of the Declaration other than in answer to questions of doubt in regard to its authorship and originality of ideas and sentiments; and so little note seems to have been taken of the circumstance and details for the purpose of reconciling discrepancies and contradictory statements. It is noticeable that neither Jefferson, John Adams, nor R. H. Lee, appear to have made any mention of the Declaration other than in answer to questions of doubt in regard to its authorship and originality of ideas and sentiments; and so little note seems to have been taken of the circumstance itself as an important part of the Revolution, that recollections of incidents and details concerning it had become so lost to memory as to leave them in a perpetual cloud of doubt or in complete oblivion. The observations of those who were intimately associated with its object do not point to anything remarkable in its composition. Mr. Adams observed "that it contained no new ideas; that it was a common-place compilation; that its sentiments were hackneyed in Congress during nearly two years before its adoption; and that its essence was contained in Otis's pamphlet on the Rights of the Colonies. Richard Henry Lee claimed that it was copied from Locke's Treatise on Government. In fact we find its sentiments and ideas permeating all the State papers issued by the Continental Congress. The Declaration of Causes for Resorting to Arms, adopted July 6, 1775, nearly a year before that of Independence, was a superior document in forensic and patriotic force of sentiment; but it was not based on the accomplished act of absolute independence.

JEFFERSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Jefferson, under date of April 3, 1825, answering an inquiry of Judge Woodward, as to the similarity of the declaration of the Bill of Rights of Virginia, says: "The fact is unquestionable, that the Bill of Rights and the Constitution founded on it were drawn originally by George Mason, one of really great men, and of the first order of greatness. * * * But with respect to our rights, and the acts of the British Government contravening those rights, there was but one opinion on this side of the water. All American Whigs thought alike on these subjects. When forced, therefore, to resort to arms for redress, an appeal to the tribunal of the world was deemed proper for our justification. This was the object of the Declaration of Independence. Not to find out new principles or new arguments, not merely to say things that had never been said before, but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject, in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent, and to justify ourselves in the independent stand we were compelled to take. Neither aiming at originality of principle or sentiment, nor yet copied from any particular and previous writing, it was intended to be an expression of the American mind, and to give to that expression the proper tone and spirit called for the occasion. All its authority rests, then, on the harmonizing sentiment of the day, whether expressed in conversation, in letters, printed essays, or in the elementary books of public rights, as Aristotle, Cicero, Locke, Sidney, etc." (Works, v. 7, p. 407.)

GEORGE MASON.

The allusion to George Mason is suggestive. He was a member of the Virginia Convention, composed of 45 members of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which met at Williamsburg, May 6, 1776, and which adopted the Bill of Rights on the following 12th of June. Should any of your readers desire to refer to the bill, it is to be found in "The Federal and State Constitutions and Colonial Charters," part 2, pp. 1908, *et seq.* But the the similarity alluded to by Judge Woodward will be sufficiently illustrated in the first two sections, which are as follows;

Section 1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

Section 2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

Again, George Mason was also the author of the Virginia Resolutions on which and by which the first energetic action of Congress towards absolute independence was based and precipitated. These resolutions of George Mason were sent with instructions to Congress by the Convention, May 15, 1776; R. H. Lee, a delegate from Virginia, moved them in Congress, June 7; on Monday, July 1, they were made the order of the day for Tuesday, July 2, when they were adopted by Congress. The resolution, though given in a former communication, is reinserted here again to complete sense. It is as follows:

Resolved, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

The true decision upon independence, therefore, was arrived at and completed so far as legislation could do so, on the 2d day of July, 1776. The discussion and vote which followed upon the declaration of the reason for taking *taking this step*, is a separate act, and why it should be celebrated in preference to the true act of independence itself is, perhaps, due to the fact that Congress was sitting with closed doors, and its members were under strict orders of secrecy until a majority of its members released that obligation.

Gen. Charles Lee was also a member of the Williamsburg Convention, a transcript of whose letter of May 10, 1776, has been given in a former communication. A comparison of that letter with the conclusion of the Declaration will show a striking similarity of language and sentiment.

Comment on true Independence day, and the signing of the Declaration, anon,

W. S. CLARKE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1882.

A BORDER VENDETTA.

A Father's Death Avenged—A Feud which Began with the Late War.

Denver Tribune.

Wm. C. Fleecher, passing through Little Rock en route to the Texas border, where he has been for more than 10 years past engaged in the cattle business, gave a correspondent a history of a tragic event which occurred recently on the border of the Lone Star State, the particulars of which have never before been made public. At the beginning of the late Civil War, Abraham Hall lived in one of the thinly-settled border Counties. He was 70 years old, and reputed to be wealthy, owning a large tract of land, great herds of cattle, and a large, but by no means costly residence. He had a family comprising one boy, aged 10, and four girls ranging from eight to 16 years. Though the State was in a tumult, the old man claimed to be neutral, and while his neighbors were buckling on their armor, Hall remained at home. The South called for every man capable of bearing arms. Texas was scoured. Hall was called on to volunteer, but declined. One night a party of 12 persons rode up to the house and repeated the demand for volunteers. The old man said he preferred death. He was taken from the house to a little ravine 200 yards away, a rope put around his neck, the end of which was thrown over a limb of a tree, and Hall was once more asked to reconsider his refusal. The old man declined, whereupon he was drawn up and let down senseless. Reviving, again he refused, and again he was drawn up. This horrible scene was continued until the victim ceased to breathe, and the party rode away. The son of Hall had followed the party when they dragged his father from the house, and hiding himself behind a clump of bushes, the lad was a silent and horrified spectator. He saw everything, and, more, he recognized every actor in that cruel affair. When the men galloped away he ran from his hiding-place, cut down the body, and, flinging himself upon it, registered an oath to slay every man who had taken part in his father's death. Time passed; the war ended; young Hall managed his father's estate and prospered. His sister aided him in the work. Almost their nearest neighbor was Frank Parker, who led the band that hung old Hall in 1865. Twenty miles east lived John and Thomas Mantooth, two members of the party. The remainder were scattered throughout the State.

One day in October, 1878, young Hall bade his sister good-by forever, saying: "The time for revenge has come," and, without further explanation, he mounted his horse and rode swiftly away. An hour later he drew rein in front of Frank Parker's dwelling. Parker was in the yard. "I come to ask you why you killed my father," Hall said to him. Parker gave the reason, adding that his conscience had troubled him ever since. Hall asked him if he was armed, and when the man drew a pistol Hall did likewise and fired. Parker dropped in the agonies of death. The next day Hall visited the Mantooths. John Mantooth he shot dead on the open prairie, after explaining the object of his visit. Thomas Mantooth met a similar fate on the public highway. Before Spring another of the 12 had been slain. Hall killing his man in a saloon brawl in San Antonio. By this time the remaining members of the band had become alarmed, and Hall suddenly paused in his career of bloodshed. For more than a year nothing was heard of him, and the surviving objects of his hatred were beginning to think that he had perished when he suddenly re-appeared. This time his victim was Kindred Rose, one of the 12, but he died only after a desperate struggle. The men met one afternoon in the Winter of 1880 in a little village on the Mexican border. A street fight ensued, and Rose was killed, falling from his horse and dying on the street while Hall, though wounded in three places, put spurs to his horse and dashed away. The friends of Rose pursued him into Texas. The pursuit was continued three days, friends of his former victims joining in the chase. Hall at last was run to cover in sight of his home, and near the spot where 16 years before the father had met his death. Here Hall turned on the pursuing party and fought until he was riddled with bullets. His oldest sister was a horrified spectator of the tragic end of her brother. A year after she met one of the party in a neighboring Town; she was in company with a female friend, and despite the entreaties of her companion, called the man to her, slipping her hand into the pocket of her dress as she did so. "Capt. Davis," said she, when the man came up, "you helped to kill my brother—take that!" and, drawing a revolver, she fired at him. Davis was seriously wounded, and in the confusion she escaped. This act alarmed all who had taken part in the death of young Hall, and they resolved upon the extermination of the entire family of Halls, of whom only three were living—the eldest girl and two sisters. One night, after Davis's life had been attempted, the Hall Homestead was surrounded by masked men. The barred doors were broken down, and the three girls were mercilessly murdered. The assassins then fired the house and disappeared. The tragedy caused a sensation, but the explanation was made by interested parties that Indians or Greasers had murdered the girls, plundered the house, and then set it afire. This was generally accepted, and only lately have the facts in the case leaked out.

Threw Her Diamonds Into the Fire.

Allentown (Pa.) Register.

A Carlisle man and his wife remained over night at a hotel in Harrisburg recently. Before retiring the lady wrapped her diamond earrings, valued at $1,000, in tissue paper, and placed them on the bureau. Next morning, after completing her toilet, she was arranging things on the bureau, and, seeing the tissue paper, picked it up and threw it into the open grate. As she did so it flashed through her mind that her diamonds were wrapped in the paper, and she made a grab for it as the blaze caught and consumed it. One of the earrings was pulled out with the blazing paper, but the other remained in midst of the red-hot coals. The lady, forgetting her pain, picked the jewel from the fire with her fingers, burning them considerably. The diamonds were all right, but their gold setting was very much tarnished.

A Young Speculator.

New York Times.

A bright-eyed and neatly dressed lad, with Jewish features, was arraigned before Justice Smith in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of fighting in the streets. He said his name was Henry Lohtenstein, aged 15 years, of No. 64, Christopher street, and then startled those around him by stating that he was a speculator. "Yes, Judge Smith, I know your name, because I used to live opposite to you. I am a speculator, and support my mother and sister. I buy goods at pawnbrokers' sales, and then pawn them again, usually with a large profit, and make from $8 to $15 per week." "Smart boy; you may go," said the Judge.

A Heroic and Daring Fireman.

The feat of George Hutchins, a Boston fireman, will bring him a medal. It was performed at the burning of a gun store, described the other day by telegraph. It was impossible to keep the people far from the building, although they were told that it contained explosives. The firemen learned just where the stock of powder was kept, and Hutchins volunteered to go in after it. He climbed through a window, got down on his knees, and crept toward the spot to which he had been directed. The smoke was stifling and blinding. His hands touched the huge copper box, and he carried it out. Again he went back for the remaining box. The copper burned his fingers, and as he sprang out the flames followed him, but the powder was safe under a powerful stream of water.

Did Ben Say That?

Philadelphia Press.

Ben Butler tells Mrs. Blaine that he is a Republican Governor of Massachusetts. Butler apparently takes this way of revenging himself on the Republican party for opposing him in the recent election.

TRIPE EATING.

What the Festive William Thinks of the Practice.

Laramie Boomerang.

There was a peculiar banquet given in New York last week, about 100 members of the "tripe league" sitting down to a dinner of tripe. There were 15 different kinds of dishes made of tripe, the bill of fare was printed on tripe, and each guest wore a button-hole boquet made of tripe, colored to imitate natural flowers. It is said the men seemed to enjoy the dinner, though how on earth anybody can eat tripe is a mystery to nine-tenths of the human family. Tripe is made from the large—well you know what tripe is, without our defiling the columns of a pious paper by describing it. It is no more intended to eat than the horns and hoofs, and persons who eat it, do it to be eccentric. Occasionally you see a man order tripe at a hotel, but he always looks hard, as though he hated himself and everybody else. He tries to look as though he enjoyed it, but he does not. Tripe is indigestable, and looks like an india-rubber apron for a child to sit on. When it is picked it looks like dirty clothes put to soak, and when it is cooking it looks as though the cook was boiling a dish cloth. On the table it looks like glue, and tastes like a piece of oil silk umbrella cover. A stomach that is not lined with corrugated iron would be turned wrong side out by the smell of tripe. A man eating tripe at a hotel table looks like an Arctic explorer dining on his boots, or chewing pieces of frozen raw dog.

You cannot look at a man eating tripe but he will blush and look as though he wanted to apologize and convince you he is taking it to tone up his system. A woman never eats tripe. There is not money enough in the world to hire a woman to take a corner of a sheet of tripe in her teeth and try to pull off a piece. She would starve before she would place the section of internal rawhide between her lips. You see a man eating tripe and he tries to cut off a slug of it, and he acts as though he hopes the knife will fail to do its work, and when he gets it off, and puts a piece in his mouth, he chews it with long teeth, the way a girl with an ulcerated tooth chews rubber gum. Any man but a confirmed tripe eater had rather eat the two heads of a snare drum, sticks and all, than to tackle a piece of bullet-proof tripe. Those who eat tripe are men who have had their stomachs play mean tricks on them, and they eat tripe to get even with their stomachs, and then they go and take a Turkish bath to sweat it out of the system. Tripe is a superstition handed down from a former generation of butchers, who sold all the meat and kept the tripe for themselves and the dogs, but dogs of the present day will not eat tripe. You throw a piece of tripe down in front of a dog, and see if he does not put his tail between his legs and go off and hate you. Tripe may have a value, but it is not as food. It may be good to fill into a burglar proof safe, with the cement and chilled steel, or it might answer to use as a breast-plate in time of war, or it would be good to use for bumpers between cars, or it would make a good face for the weight of a pile driver, but when you come to smuggle it into the stomach you do wrong. The tripe league of New York should have been arrested, and their banquet sent to a glue factory. Tripe! bah! a piece of Turkish towel, cooked in axle grease, would be pie compared with tripe.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF ACTUAL LIFE.

He Sat Down Upon the Man who Talked Weather.

Detroit Free Press.

On a Woodward avenue car yesterday one of our solid citizens, whose weather predictions have never been disputed since he was rated worth $50,000, remarked to an acquaintance that this was unusual weather for the last of December. He had hardly spoken when an old man with a bundle under his arm hopped up and replied:

"It is, eh? I'll just bet you an even dollar that you are mistaken!"

"Isn't this unusual weather?"

"No, sir! I'll bet you two to one we had just such a December week three, five and eight years ago. Put up your c

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for it to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant portion of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time should do well to repeat them, for we will fail to receive an answer they are inclined to believe that the questioner remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon a purate leaves. Questions for the department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

S. C., Moorestown, N. J.: Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

W. H. Spears, Richmond, Kan., wishes to correspond with some one in Southern Oregon in regard to farming, stock raising, etc.

B. L., Eckerville, Iowa:

1. Is "Buffalo Bill" still alive? 2. What is his real name?

1. Yes. 2. William Cody.

Mrs. S., Las Vegas:

Will you please tell me how to direct a letter to the Queen of the Sandwich Islands?

King Kalakua I., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

A. S. R., Fairbury, Ill.:

Will you please tell me what is the present form of government in Mexico. Also who is the present ruler?

It is a Republic. President, Manuel Gonzalez.

H. P. K., Centerville, Pa.:

What President could not read and write till after he was married?

Andrew Johnson did not learn to write until after his marriage.

R. M., (no postoffice):

1. Which is the best way to learn telegraphing—in a telegraph school or in an office? 2. Are the schools that guarantee a situation to the graduate reliable?

1. Better go into an office. 2. Not always.

S. C. C., Martinstown, Mo.:

Will you please state whether or not J. A. Canfield was a preacher, and of what church?

He was a member of the Disciple or Christian Church, and we believe preached a few ser mons.

J. S. C., Flat Rock, Ill.:

1. Is there any paper published in the interest of bee keepers, or poultry fanciers? 2. Where can I get a book on architecture?

1. Address Carpentry and Building, New York City. 2. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

H. C. M., Yankee Ridge, O.:

What is meant by the title of "The Black Prince," the son of Edward III. of England, and why was he so called?

He was Prince of Wales, and called the Black Prince from the color of his armor.

C. M. F., Ashland, Kan.:

Who were the Vice Presidents under Presidents Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson?

The Acting Vice Presidents and Presidents pro tem. of the Senate under Tyler were Samuel L. Southard and W. P. Mangum; under Fillmore, William R. King; under Johnson, Lafayette Foster and Benjamin F. Wade.

W. T. A., Sprague, Mo.:

I see in the BLADE of November 23 reference made to the Ohlohimus country. I wish to know something about the nature of the land and geology of that section—that is, if homesteads can be made or not.

All readers of the BLADE certainly ought to know that this country is not open to settlers—that Payne and his men were arrested and removed by force; and that notice has been given that all persons trespassing on Indian reservations will be arrested and punished.

E. W., Berlin:

1. I wish you you would inform me how money accumulates in the Dead Letter Department and what is done with it. 2. Who are in the places of the Postmaster General of the United States in the absence from the District of Columbia? 3. How many brothers and sisters had Gen. George Washington?

1. Many letters contain money and valuables; if the senders cannot be found the money is held by the Government, and if stated periods there are public sales of the contents of letters. 2. No one. 3. Four brothers; no sisters.

J. H. H., Lorain, Ia.:

1. At what rate does lightning travel? 2. How long does it take a dispatch to cross the Atlantic Ocean?

1. Wheatstone's calculation gives a velocity of 288,000 miles per second for electric discharge. 2. When the cable was first laid the message from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, 99 words, occupied in its transmission 67 minutes. As now worked an average of 12 words per minute each way, or 24 words both ways, are sent over the Atlantic cable.

H. S., Riverside, Iowa:

How is ochre manufactured?

The ochres are earths colored by oxide of iron. The natural color of these earths is yellow, but by burning they get darker, and some become red. Deposits of it are also produced about springs that flow from rocky beds which contain decomposed iron pyrites. The earthy matters present may be partially or wholly removed by washing, the heavy sediments remaining behind. For the finer varieties of ochre these sediments are ground in mills.

M. S. R., Tontogany, O.:

When and by whom was the Derby stakes instituted? What is the distance run? What is the amount of the stakes?

The first Derby race was instituted by Lord Derby in 1780. The course is a mile and a half in length. The stakes consist of 50 sovereigns each, with 25 forfeit. At the first Derby there were only 25 subscribers; but the race has since grown rapidly in fame and popularity, until now the value of the stakes is a small fortune. Derby Day, the second day of the Epsom Summer meeting, is generally the last week of May or the first week in June, and is always held on a Wednesday. The horses that run in the Derby must be three years old. An immense amount of money, besides the stakes, is won and lost annually on the result.

S. W. B., Youngstown, Pa.:

1. Are the citizens of the District of Columbia entitled to a vote? 2. What is known as the "Kissing Island?" 3. Is it the largest island in the world, and how many? 4. Where can the book entitled "Furniture Lost" be obtained, and at what price? 5. When and by whom was the battle of Bunker Hill fought? 6. What battle was fought above the clouds?

1. No. 2. England. 3. Pennsylvania, about 4,000; New York and Ohio follow. 4. World Publishing House, 739 Eighth street, New York, $1.50; it can also be obtained at any bookstore. 5. August 5, 1763, fought by an English expedition under Bouquet for the relief of Fort Pitt. The action went against the English until Bouquet feigned a retreat and drew the savages into a close body, when a renewed attack was made, with the utter defeat of the Indians. This victory recovered the Ohio Valley from the Indian power, and had a great influence in discouraging all the western tribes, who now began to learn that they could expect no aid from France. 6. Lookout Mountain, or Mission Ridge.

T. F., Albion, Neb.:

A question arising between two old soldiers, we have agreed to leave it for settlement. I have read that Gen. Grant was in Washington on the afternoon of the evening that President Lincoln was assassinated and was invited by the President to accompany him to the theater, but declined and had other engagement. My opponent says Grant was not in Washington at the time in question. Please give particulars.

At 11 o'clock in the morning President Lincoln attended a Cabinet meeting, in which reconstruction was the great theme. Gen. Grant was present. At a later hour Lincoln arranged to go to the theater in the evening. He did so because he knew the people wished to see him in some public gathering. For a similar reason he had arranged to be accompanied by Gen. Grant, but the latter left town late in the day, and was therefore, not present. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, Maj. Rathbone and Miss Harris, daughter of Sen. Harris.

L. M. C., Coal Creek, Ia.:

Quite a number have would like to know where the Hennepin Canal is, for what purpose it is to be built, how much money was appropriated for it—in fact, give, if you please, what information you can about the canal.

The River and Canal Improvement Convention, held at Davenport, adopted resolutions to petition Congress to construct a canal from the Mississippi River, on the most feasible route, to the Illinois River at Hennepin, and thence to the lake at Chicago. It was also stated that to complete an unbroken line of water communication of about 180 miles, from the City of St. Paul to Chicago, requires but the construction of about 70 miles of canal in the State of Illinois. Government engineers have estimated the cost of a canal from Hennepin to Rock Island would be between four and five million dollars. There have been no appropriations for the work, except to make surveys to determine the best route. As for its purpose, it is to secure cheap transportation for the products of the Great West from the Mississippi River to the Eastern markets. A Senate Committee reported in 1874 that the Hennepin Canal would be the cheapest canal ever constructed in the United States, and that the reduced cost of transportation on the surplus wheat and corn of Minnesota and Iowa to Chicago will amount on the crop of a single year to the sum of $5,160,000.

J. W., Tower Hill, Ill.:

1. Tell as near as you can when the Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed, and give terminal. 2. Can a man take up a claim in Oregon? If so, on what terms?

1. It is expected to be completed some time next year. The lines of the road are as follows: Eastern Division—Superior City, Wis., to Big Horn River, Mont., 510 miles; Thomson's Junction, Minn., to Duluth, 24 miles; Brainard, Minn., to Sauk Rapids, 60 miles; Sauk Rapids to St. Paul, 75 miles. Western Division—New Tacoma, W. T., to Kalama, 105 miles; Wallula Junction to Idaho Line, 240 miles; New Tacoma to Wilkeson, W. T., 20 miles. There will be about 300 miles to be constructed in 1883 in order to complete the line from Lake Superior and St. Paul to Portland and Puget Sound. The total of all lines completed and in operation, May 1, 1882, was 1,351 miles. The company was chartered July 2, 1864, and received a land grant of 20 sections to the mile within the States, and 40 sections to the mile within the Territories. Construction was commenced in 1869, and the road opened from Duluth to Bismarck, 450 miles, in 1873, when the panic crippled it. The property was placed in the hands of a receiver and in August, 1875, was sold to a new company, organized in the interest of the stockholders and creditors of the old. 2. Write to Register of Land Office, Oregon City.

L. K. W., Jacksonville, Or.:

1. Can you give me any information on the subject of exporting pure perfumery from roses? What variety of rose is most profitable for this purpose? 2. Where can I obtain any books on this subject or any additional information?

1. The ordinary best rose-water of the stores, particularly of the wholesale druggists, who deal largely in the article, is generally made as follows: Dissolve attar of roses, six drachms avoirdupois, in strongest rectified spirits (hot), one Imperial pint; throw the solution into a 12-gallon carboy, and add 10 gallons pure distilled water at 100° to 120° Fahrenheit; at once cork the carboy (as first loosely) and agitate the whole briskly (at first cautiously) until quite cold. The product is really superior to much of the trash carelessly distilled from a scanty quantity of rose-leaves and sold as rose-water. For rose-water, take 45 Troy ounces pale rose and 16 pints water; mix them and distill eight pints. When it is desirable to keep the rose for some time before distilling, it may be preserved by being well mixed with one-half its weight of table salt. Attar or otter of roses is obtained from rose-water by acting it out during the night in large open vessels, and early in the morning skimming off the essential oil, which floats at the top. It is estimated that 300,000 well-grown roses are required to produce half an ounce of the oil; and the value of this when manufactured is about $40 or $50. 2. Address American Farmer, New York City; or G. H. Davis & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

R. P. K., Moorestown, O.:

Please publish a short sketch of the lives of Gen. Wm. S. Harney and Gen. T. W. Sherman, who lost a leg at Fort Hudson.

1. Gen. Harney was born in Louisiana in 1798. He participated in the Black Hawk war in 1833, and was made Colonel in 1836. He distinguished himself in the Florida war and also in the war with Mexico, where he was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. In 1855 he completely defeated the Sioux Indians on Platte River, and in 1858 was made Brigadier General and Commander of the Department of Oregon. In 1859 he took possession of the Island of San Juan, near Vancouver, which was claimed by the English. A dispute with Great Britain and the recall of Harney followed. In April, 1861, while on his way from St. Louis to Washington, he was arrested at Harper's Ferry by the Rebels and taken to Richmond, where, however, he was promptly released. On his return to St. Louis he issued several proclamations, warning the people of Missouri of the danger of secession. May 21 he entered into an agreement with Gen. Price, commanding the State Militia, to make no military movement so long as the peace of the State was preserved by its authorities; and was soon afterwards relieved of his command. Retired in 1863, brevetted Major General in 1865; member of the Indian Commission in 1867. 2. Thomas W. Sherman was born in Newport, R. I., in 1813; graduated at West Point; became First Lieutenant in 1838; Captain in 1846; Brevet Major for gallantry at Buena Vista; Lieutenant Colonel in 1861; Brigadier General Volunteers same year. He commanded a division in the battle of Bull Run and the land forces of the Port Royal expedition in 1861-62. In March, 1862, he was superseded by Gen. Hunter, after which he was ordered to the army under Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He commanded Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the siege of Port Hudson, and lost a leg in the assault; Brevet Major General in 1865; retired as Major General December 30, 1870.

R. B. C., Salem, Iowa:

Can you tell me whether timothy seed sown in the Spring on ground prepared as for oats will come to maturity and make a crop the first season, or not, or whether it is the best to sow by itself?

The "Farmer's Book" (supposed to be good authority) says: "If timothy is to be sown with clover (a practice we cannot commend) the timothy should be sown in the Fall, and the clover brushed in in the Spring. We consider it well to sow a mixture of grass seed with all the small grains. The growth between harvesting and fall plowing makes a great deal of manure for the next crop, besides shading the land. We conclude the best time to sow is in the Fall, as soon as the ground begins to be moistened by the Fall rains, the ground being prepared before the rainy season commences. If sown before this time much of the seed is likely to be burned, or dried up and lost. Grass seed may be sown with corn. The ground must be thoroughly worked at the last hoeing, and the seed sown and harrowed with a fine toothed harrow. Six pounds clover, one peck each of orchard grass, red top and timothy, is a good mixture for this purpose." For permanent pasture the following mixture per acre is recommended: Meadow foxtail, two pounds; orchard grass, six pounds; white clover, five pounds; red clover, four pounds; rye grass, four pounds; timothy, four pounds; Kentucky blue grass, four pounds; meadow fescue, four pounds; red top, four pounds; and rough stalked meadow grass, four pounds. If the above is to be reduced at all, leave out the clover. For hay and pasture—Timothy, six pounds; June grass, four pounds; orchard grass, four pounds; rye grass, four pounds; wood meadow grass, four pounds; white clover, four pounds; perennial clover, two pounds; rough stalked meadow grass, two pounds; vernal grass, two pounds. If any of the grasses in either of the above lists are to be left out, the amount of timothy should be increased.

J. F. A., Winona, Minn.:

Where is the eider duck found? What are its peculiarities?

It inhabits the frozen regions of the north, in Iceland, Lapland, Greenland, etc. Generally it is of a size intermediate between the domestic duck and goose. The head is large, the middle of the neck small, with the lower part of it spread out very broad, so as to form a hollow between the shoulders. The top of the head is soft velvety black, cleft behind by a narrow streak of white; the feathers from the nape of the neck to the throat are puffed out, and look as though the ends had been clipped. In Iceland and Norway the breeding grounds of eiders are carefully protected, so that as little as possible may interfere with the growth of the eider down crop. This curious and beautiful down grows on the breast of the bird, and the mode adopted to procure it is somewhat singular. The nest is composed of seaweed, and any hole or ledge is evidently considered an eligible building site. When first deposited, the eggs are allowed to go uncovered; but in a few days the mother begins to pluck the down from her breast, and to cover them over; and this process would seem to be indispensable to the growth and hatching of the young birds; for, if the nest be plundered, till the female has left no more down on her breast, the male bird will begin to furnish the comfortable covering from his own body. The common practice is to remove the whole of the eggs (usually five or six) with the down, twice, and to leave the third lot of eggs, that the birds may not be thinned in number. The gross weight of the down yielded by one bird in a single season is half a pound; but this, when cleaned, is reduced by one-half. The elasticity of eider-down is so extreme that three-quarters of an ounce will fill a man's hat. It is capable of great compression, so that the down makes its appearance in balls no larger than a breakfast cup, but weighing about three pounds. The flesh of the eider-duck, though not so toothsome as that of the species familiar to us, is fit to be eaten, and is said to become of excellent flavo when the bird is wholly or even partially domesticated. They are capable of easy domestication. A gentleman who spent a winter in Iceland relates that five of these birds chose as their location the ground under a narrow bench that ran along the windows of his house, and that when approached they evinced no timidity, and would even allow their backs to be stroked. The down taken from a dead bird is considered of inferior quality, and is called "dead down," in contradistinction to that which is taken from the nests, and termed "live down."

Subscriber, Duncannon, Pa.:

1. Please give a sketch of the life of Dr. Davis, who went from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and from the latter State was sent to Congress. 2. What countries have a *purely* democratic government, i. e., where the citizens vote directly for the laws? 3. What States have County Superintendents of Public Instruction? 4. What takes their place where there are none? 5. After the Federal and Anti-Federal parties, what came next? 6. When did the Whig party originate? Who established it? What measures did they advocate? 7. What is the Weather Bureau? Where established?

1. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1799; after completing his medical studies in Baltimore in 1821, he emigrated in 1823 to Indiana. He served first, in 1829, as a Surrogate, and then in the Legislature of that State; was also a Commissioner to make a treaty with the Indians; member of Congress from 1835 to 1837, from 1839 to 1841, and from 1843 to 1847, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was Speaker of the 29th Congress. Appointed Minister to China in 1848, and subsequently Governor of Oregon Territory. President of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Pierce for President. Died August 29, 1859. 2. In a few of the smaller Cantons of Switzerland the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated Cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. There is no class of paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the Cantonal administrations, or the General Government. 3. We cannot say. 4. In most of the States the schools are under the supervision of a Board of Education or a State Superintendent, with Boards of Education and Examiners in each County. 5. Federalist and Republican; the term "Democrat" was applied to the Republicans as one of reproach; and in retaliation the term "Aristocrat" was given to the Federalists. The names of the parties were changed in 1824. The Republicans, in the campaign resulting in the election of John Quincy Adams, accepted the name of Democrat, and the party has ever since been known as such, with a few local distinctions. The Federalists changed their names to National Republicans, and since then the opposition to the Democracy has gone through several revolutions and changes. 6. The Whig party was formed in the Spring of 1834, by a union of all who condemned the removal of the deposits by Pres. Jackson, and comprised most of those who, under the name of National Republicans, had previously been known as supporters of Adams and Clay, and advocates of the "American System," now known as the Protective Tariff. 7. The Weather Bureau in the Signal Service of the United States was established by act of Congress February 9, 1870. The system of taking weather reports and issuing bulletins from the central office in Washington began Nov. 1, 1870, and has steadily continued.

L. C. Brittain, Guilford, Mo., writes: "I send the poem which W. Moorehead, of Morgantown, W. Va., asked for last week:"

ON THE SHORES OF TENNESSEE.

"Move my arm-chair, faithful Pompey,
In the sunshine bright and strong,
For this world is fading, Pompey—
Massa won't be with you long;
And I fain would hear the ripple
Bring once more the sound to me,
Of the wavelets softly breaking
On the shores of Tennessee.

"Mournful though the ripples murmur
As they still the story tell;
How no vessels float the banner
That I've loved so long and well;
I shall float over the Jordan,
Dreaming that again I see
Stars and stripes on sloop and shallop,
Sailing up the Tennessee.

"And, Pompey, while old Massa's waiting
For Death's last dispatch to come,
If that exiled starry banner
Should come proudly sailing home?
You shall greet it, slave no longer—
Voice and hand shall both be free,
That shout and point to Union colors
On the waves of Tennessee."

"Massa's berry kind to Pompey,
But old darkey's happy here,
Where he's tended corn and cotton
For these many long years gone year.
Over yonder Missis' sleeping—
No one tends her grave like me;
Mebbe she would miss the flowers
She used to love in Tennessee.

"Pears like she was watching Massa—
If Pompey should besides him stay,
Mebbe her kind spirit better
How for him she used to pray;
Telling him that way up yonder
White as snow his soul shall be,
If he served the Lord of Hosts well
While he lived in Tennessee."

Silently the tears were rolling
Down the poor old dusky face,
As he stooped behind his master,
In his long-accustomed place.
Then a silence fell around them,
As they gazed on the old tree,
Pictured in the placid waters
Of the rolling Tennessee.

Master dreaming of the battle,
Where he fought by Marion's side,
When he bid the haughty Tarleton
Stoop his lordly crest of pride;—
Man remembering how yon sleeper
Once he held upon his knee,
Ere she loved the gallant soldier,
Ralph Vervair, of Tennessee.

Still the south wind fondly lingers
'Mid the veteran's silver hair;
Still the bondman close beside him
Stands behind the old arm chair,
With his dark-hued hand uplifted,
Shading eyes he loves to see
Where the woodland, boldly putting,
Turns aside the Tennessee.

Thus he watches cloud born shadows
Glide from tree to mountain crest,
Softly creeping, aye and ever,
To the river's yielding breast,
Hat above the foliage yonder
Something flutters wild and free;
"Massa! Massa! Hallelujah!
The flag's come back to Tennessee!"

"Pompey, hold me on your shoulder,
Help me stand on foot once more,
That I may salute the colors
As they pass my cabin door.
Here's the banner dipped that frees you,
Give a freeman's shout with me—
'God and Union!' be our watchword
Ever more in Tennessee."

Then the trembling voice grew fainter,
And the limbs refused to stand;
One prayer to Jesus—and the soldier
Glided to the better land.
When the flag went down the river
Man and master both were free,
While the ring-dove's note was mingled
With the rippling Tennessee.

Information Wanted.

H. Bowman, Hunt's Hotel, Cincinnati, O., wants address of Duncan C. Ross.

Miss Elmyra A. Fray, Arkansaw, Pepin Co., Wis., would like the address of Frank E. Gray.

Charles Barding, Greeley, Kan., wants address of Capt. Jerome Villa, Co. H, 11th O. V. I.

Franklin Dropes, Ayersville, Putnan Co., Mo., wants address of Lieut. Lipscomb, Co. C, 17th Md. Cav.

F. Scott, (no postoffice) Kan., wants address of Lieut. Col. J. C. Kennedy, late of 36th Iowa Inf.

F. Wilson, Hywest P. O., Colfax Co., Kan., wants address of Surgeon Dennis, of 8th Ill. Inf.

Dr. C. H. Allen, New Mayesville, Putnam Co., Ind., wants address of any member of Co. B, 2d S. C. Vol.

J. C. Crites, Ozark, Ark., would like to know where Capt. S. L. Shellenberger, of Co. F, 31 Ill. Cav., is.

George Lynch, Fairview, Cumberland Co., Pa., wishes address of Sergt. C. Camp, Co. B, Ind. Pa., Lt. Art.

James Smith, Wetmore, Custer Co., Colo., wants address of J. B. S. Todd, brother of the late Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

John Bisher, Norton, Kan., wants address of Dr. J. E. Yoke; also of Dr. Ellsworth, formerly surgeon of the 106th Ill.

Henry B. Rine, Moxahala, Perry Co., O., wants address of Capt. George S. Davis, Co. D, 97th O. V. I. Supposed to be in Georgia.

W. H. Glass, Allenville, Pa., wants address of T. D. Kaufmann, Co. H, 48th Pa. Vol., and that of F. McSaskey, Co. A, 4th Pa. Vol.

J. S. Baxley, Grundy Center, Iowa, wants address of Huldah Reed, who formerly lived near Cincinnati. Business of importance.

W. B. Babcox, box 29, Spring Castle, Pa., wants information of D. C. Harrison, of Co. A, 111th P. V.; last heard from in Illinois.

Catharine Brown, Detroit, Kan., wants address of Col. Leper and Lieuts. Francis and Purall, 12th Mo. Cav.; also of George Perry and Robert Brown.

E. W. Roberts, of Stillman Valley, Ogle Co., Ill., wants address of Capt. Almont Barns, of Battery C, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, or Lieut. Phillips, of same battery.

Mrs. H. B. Allen, Mt. Vernon, Ill., wants address of her sister Martha, maiden name Moyers, weded name Custis; last heard from in Cincinnati about 17 years ago.

A. J. Lynn, Larned, Kan., wants name and address of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon or any private of Co. B, 7th Minn. Inf.; also the address of Capt. A. H. Stevens, same Co.

S. V. Martin (no postoffice) wants information of Dennis McCauley, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, about 35 years ago. When last heard from was boss on Alleghany Mountain R. R.

J. S. Reddycorts, Sheldon, Iroquis Co., Ill., wants address of the following members of Co C, 1st Bat. 12th U. S. Inf.: Thomas Crawford, Basel M. Crey, George McKey, Abraham Jod, Sergt. Bruce Davis, William Bedell, Jerry Coffman, Daniel Hitchcock, Capt. Vanransler, and Lieut. Tracy.

Information Furnished.

John Morgan writes: "Marion Stevenson lives in Columbus, O.; Jack Creighton lives in Springfield, O.; and I am here in Fredericksburg Wayne Co., O."

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 50c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Fuhrer.

Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 15c, wants Blade commencing November 23; no name or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Schell City, Mo., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Greene, no County or State, and no signature.

If John Bashford will give us his address everything will be made right.

Letter containing $2, dated at Parkville Station, no County or State, signed by J. A. Ream.

Letter containing $1.10, no address, signed John R. Grimes.

Letter containing $1, signed John Gillman, no address.

If W. E. Walls and P. L. Doolittle will give their address the complaint will be looked into.

Letter containing $5, dated at Spring City, no County or State, signed by A. Wainwright.

Letter containing $2, dated at Osceola, no County or State, signed by A. Bunnell.

Letter containing $1, stamped Poplar City, no County, State or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Anderson's Landing, no County or State, signed by J. E. Swearingen.

Letter containing $1, signed F. Bell, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed W. M. Williams, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed James Auld, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Janesville, no County or State, signed T. B. Harrison.

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Mossville, no County or State, signed W. F. Robinson.

Letter containing $2, dated at Camp Badger, no County or State, for Blades for S. L. Perry and H. Woodard, P. M.

Letter containing $1, dated at Portville, no County or State, signed C. A. Lies.

NO GOOD.

See. Lincoln on the River and Harbor Bill—Harbors that He Proposes to "Scale."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Secretary of the House the report in response to the resolution calling for information as to whether, in the River and Harbor bill of last session, works were appropriated for which were not beneficial to commerce, and whether any appropriation had been withheld by any Department. The Secretary says in many instances the results of substantial be e fits to general commerce were so obscured and apparently insignificant as to vindicate a doubt on the part of the House of Representatives. In response to the other inquiry the Secretary says appropriations have been withheld from new works in some cases where a temporary suspension of the commencement of work would not substantially delay completion.

The Secretary also transmits the estimates of the engineer of the department for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year, which have not previously been transmitted to Congress. The aggregate estimates are $33,889,000. The rivers and harbors particularized are not in the opinion of the Secretary, such as would be benefited by the expenditure of the sum appropriated, are as follows:

Vermillion harbor, O.	$ 3,00
Port Clinton, O.	6,000
Michigan City, Ind., inner harbor	20,000
outer	60,000
Harbor of Refuge, Grand Marais, Mich.	40,000
Monroe harbor, Mich.	1,000
Port Washington, Wis.	17,000
Two Rivers, Mich.	15,000
New Buffalo, Mich.	5,000
Cedar Rapids, Mich.	15,000
Oconto, Wis.	15,000
Elk River, W. Va.	2,000
Fourche Lafave River, Ark.	4,000
Cotee Froth, Arkansas	1,000
Obeys River, Tenn.	5,000
Teches River, Tex.	5,000
Trinity River, Tex.	5,000
River banks, Port Bruce, Tex.	1,000
Guayandote River, W. Va.	2,000
Gasconade River, Mo.	10,000
Cimore River, Mo.	5,000
Clinch River, Tenn.	3,000
Duck River, Tenn.	3,000
Hiawassee River, Tenn.	1,500
Tradewater River, Ky.	3,500
South Fork Beer River, Tenn.	10,000
Pennington harbor, Wis.	10,000
Chippewa River, Wis.	35,000
Sandusky harbor, O.	4,000
Clinton harbor, Mich.	6,000

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Resumes Work.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—The action of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has had the effect of encouraging the men who had been idle for some time to idle for a turn. The plate mills, wire mills and rod mills were started up on regular runs. The company made yesterday an important contract with the New York Central Railroad to furnish 4,550 tons of fish plates or irons for holding rails in position. It will take six months to complete the contract, running single turn. The contract price is about $60 a ton, and will amount to between $180,000 and $200,000. The rail mill will remain idle, and repairs will be made.

National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Receipts of National bank notes for redemption during the week ending to-day, $2,144,000; bonds held by Treasurer to secure National bank circulation, $501,164,650; to secure public moneys in National bank depositories, $16,344,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, $1,020,000; to secure circulation withdrawn during the week, $1,819,000; National bank notes outstanding, $302,651,160; lawful money on deposit to redeem notes of National banks reducing circulation, $23,-980,474; liquidating banks, $15,561,064; failed banks, $1,008,460.

Sen. Logan and Fitz John Porter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Union Veteran League of ex-Union Soldiers last night, preambles and resolutions were passed stating that many of them were personally cognizant of the causes leading to Gen. Fitz John Porter's dismissal; that the sentence of the Court Martial was just, and that the position taken by Sen. Logan on the bill for Porter's reinstatement was right.

Nine Columns Rolled Down.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—The message of Gov. Hoyt makes nine columns of the average newspaper. The finances of the State he finds in a highly satisfactory condition. He favors the equalization of taxation upon all classes of property, and is particularly impressive that corporations should pay their share of the burdens of taxation.

A Victim of the Coercion Act.

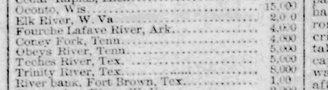
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Martin O. Sullivan, ex-suspect, late of Bally Duff, County Kerr, Ireland, is confined to his home, No. 218 Detroit street, this City, suffering from lung disease contracted during his confinement in Limerick jail under the coercion act. The doctors have very little hope of his recovery, and advise him to return to his native land.

A Modern Sampson.

YOUNGSTOWN, Jan. 2.—Amid great excitement, Joe Guarniari, an Italian, tonight carried a hog that dressed 300 pounds two-thirds of a mile on his back, and then bantered the crowd that he could rest 10 minutes and perform the feat again.

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

For Old and Young, Male and Female.



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Sold by T. S. REED, Toledo.

GAMBETTA.

Another Explanation of the Causes Leading to His Death, Which the Autopsy Disproves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Paris special gives the following version of the causes leading directly to the death of Gambetta, as related by friends of the dead statesman: Setting aside the old story of a pistol shot fired at him by the mother of his son, which is strongly denied, the most plausible version is that after having received an accidental wound in the forearm he became impatient at his detention at home, which was intensified by the alarming stories regarding his condition which filled the press and by others of a more annoying nature which his enemies indulged in. The wound was healing nicely but his desire to appear in public to silence his enemies grew so that he requested Dr. Lannelongue to stop the suppuration, which he did, though he pointed out the danger Gambetta was running, but to which he was deaf. He only desired to appear in the Chamber once, or at least in the room of the Commission of which he was Chairman, which he believed would put an end to the outrageous reports in circulation. The doctor, against his better judgment, did as requested, and in a few hours the pus from the wound being debarred its natural outlet, took another course, burrowing under the skin towards the shoulder, and soon manifested itself in two large diagnous under the arm pit. They caused him the greatest pain. He had arisen from his bed hoping to be able to take a trip to Paris next day, but he had to retire at once, when a slight fever appeared. This was subdued in two days and hope began to revive, but on Sunday night before Christmas Gambetta, who was always a great eater, dined heartily, and becoming excited during a political discussion, suffered a relapse, the fever again appearing. In the meantime pus had worked its way downward and now showed itself in an abscess in the stomach. Later on other abscesses appeared, and grew in size. This presaged the end.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Gambetta's father has consented to a State funeral. The French Government will devote 30,000 francs to meet the cost of the funeral.

At the autopsy to-day the top of the head was removed and the brain extracted. The latter will be given the Anthropological Society. The official report of the autopsy shows there had been a long standing inflammation of the bowels, which led to the contraction of the small intestines, bringing about infiltration in the very wall of the abdomen. The autopsy proves the pistol wound, inflicted a month ago, had no connection with the cause of Gambetta's death. The family have consented to a State funeral on condition the body be eventually removed to Nice.

THE FLOODS.

More than 10,000 People Homeless and in Danger of Starvation.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 4.—Ten thousand persons are rendered homeless by the floods in districts near Worms. They are in danger of starvation. Three thousand persons are homeless at Ludringshafel, 2,000 at Mannheim and 2,000 at Worms. They are lodged in school houses and churches. More dykes have broken at Mavence.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The bridge-boats at Ohenshaim washed away with several persons on them. The boats floated an hour and a half, when the people managed to run them ashore.

MANHEIM, Jan. 4.—The town appears to stand on an isthmus in the middle of a vast sea. The great Rhine dam gave way last night. A steamer and 45 boats boats rescued people by torchlight. The village Tresen, heith is deserted, and a third of the inhabitants have abandoned their homes. A Central Relief Committee was formed. It appeals for help for sufferers.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Thousands of persons in the lower parts of the city have been compelled to quit their homes. Traffic on the railway connecting Vienna with Morava is suspended. The large railway bridge over the Danube is demolished and the Vienna terminus of the road flooded.

Terrible Death of a Notorious Convict.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Charles O'Hara, a convict, met a terrible death in the penitentiary in this city to-day while at work in the shop where hames are made. He was oiling some machinery when he was caught by the belting. The unfortunate man instantly drew a knife with which he worked and tried to cut the belt, but in another moment was taken by a rapidly revolving wheel and dashed against the ceiling, a shower of blood falling upon the terrified convicts who crowded about. O'Hara was literally torn to pieces. He was last admitted October 31 to the penitentiary under sentence for three years. He was 31 years old, and over half of his life had been passed in prisons, where he invariably behaved well. When outside he was a terror, being known as one of the most noted criminals in Buffalo. Once while being taken to the State prison for 10 years he escaped from the officers, and two years later was rearrested by Detective Jerry Donovan after one of the fiercest single combats ever known in the police history of this city.

Mrs. Langtry in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Langtry arrived here this afternoon. She was driven directly to the Grand Pacific Hotel and remained in her parlors during the entire afternoon. In the evening she appeared at Haverly's theater, in "The Honeymoon." The house was large but not crowded; some seats were vacant. The audience was not very fashionable and somewhat cold.

The Times will publish an interview, in which she declines to discuss her private affairs beyond saying she does not believe Mrs. Labouchere gave utterance to the published statements attributed to her. She feels flattered by her reception in America and likes all the cities visited except Boston, which she pronounces cold.

The News publishes an interview with a member of the company who asserts Mrs. Langtry knows nothing of true acting, that what she knows she learned from Labouchere, a soubrette of former years, and that in consequence, she is only acquainted with antiquated stage business and the mannerisms of a soubrette.

A Boy Killed by Roughs.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.—A little son of Policeman Smock was shot late Sunday night by one of three roughs, who were, with difficulty, captured by the police. They are from Cincinnati, and gave the names of John Behrman, George Hirchenberger, and John Kraus. The boy died yesterday. The men took offense at a remark made by some of Smock's little companions and drew a pistol and fired

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 84,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

The effect of our reduction in price of the WEEKLY BLADE to $1 is simply wonderful. All our old subscribers are renewing, as they would even if we had *advanced* the price, and thousands of new people are daily joining our ranks. The WEEKLY BLADE has the honor of being the largest and best paper in the world for $1, and averages the greatest circulation of any weekly family *newspaper* in the United States.

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

Owing to a failure in the ocean mails we are again obliged to disappoint our readers in their usual weekly instalment of ERNEST WARREN'S fascinating historical novel—"Throne and Scaffold." Next week, however, we will have the story without fail, and then we trust there will be no more interruptions until the story is ended.

IN 1882 Germany consumed 830,000,000 gallons of beer.

TEACHERS' salaries in Great Britain are not as good as in the United States.

THE production of anthracite coal for 1882 is estimated at 29,000,000 tons.

CHICAGO reporters reluctantly confess that Mrs. LANGTRY'S face is "a disappointment."

TENNESSEE is shocked at the discovery of a deficit of $400,000 in the accounts of her State Treasurer.

THE consumption of cotton last year by the cotton factories of this country, was 1,760,000 bales.

FLORIDA seems to be booming. Next season there will be a million more orange-trees come into bearing, in that State.

IT is pretty rough on the Democrats to put them on trial in New York and Congress just before the campaign of 1884.

DURING the year 1882, 735,000 immigrants landed in this country. At this rate all Europe will be here in a few years.

THE capital stock of the Canadian Pacific railroad is to be raised from $15,000,000 to $100,000,000. Something of a jump that.

NEW ORLEANS *Picayune:* Cocoanut shells ground in quantities and mixed with black pepper indicate that the season will be mild.

FOUR months ago, where the town of Pocahontas, in Virginia, now stands, with a population of 2,000 people, a dense forest covered the ground.

CHICAGO *Tribune:* A millinery house in Toronto has failed for $150,000. How the concern came to have two Spring bonnets left on its hands is not known.

MRS. LANGTRY'S dresses were not designed by WORTH, but were the product of her own brain. So writes a London dressmaker. We are so glad *that* is settled.

Now that eggs are 40 cents a dozen, the *Texas Siftings* thinks an industrious hen, which attends to her own business, can make more money in a month than a college graduate.

A NEW YORK prosecuting Attorney had the inspiration to throw aside his musty law books, and read to the jury *Weller's* discussion of an "alibi" from "Pickwick Papers." He won his case.

THE Paris Academy of Medicine decided recently that a school house should be isolated 40 days after infection with scarlet fever, diftheria, measles or small pox. Only 25 are needed after cases of chicken pox or mumps.

SOME Italian savants have vindicated MAGELLAN, who declared that a race of giants existed in Terra del Fuego. In wandering over that country they found human bones of immense size, such as to convince them of his veracity.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, lately preached a sermon in which he asked how a book like the Bible, written thousands of years ago, to help men in their search for truth about the creation, could remain equal to the progress of the present age. He also pronounced the catechism one of the greatest monstrosities of the Christian world. Whew!

CHEAP NOVELS.

We announce on our second page a line of cheap cloth-bound novels at 50 cents each, postpaid. We will do still better. For a short time we will mail five copies for $2. This is a splendid opportunity to secure Winter reading at a small cost.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MUCH of the week has been taken up by the Senate in the discussion of the Court of Claims and the Presidential Succession bills. The first authorizes either House of Congress upon the recommendation of one of their Committees, or to the head of any executive department, to refer to the Court of Claims any pending private claim against the Government in respect to which there were unanswered questions of law and of fact. The Court is authorized and directed to investigate cases so referred, in order to ascertain by judicial methods the facts and the law in the case, and to report them back to the authority from which the case was referred to it, but without in any case rendering judgment. The Presidential Succession bill provides for succession substantially in accordance with the present law; that is, in case of the disability of both the President and Vice President the succession to devolve first upon the President pro tempore of the Senate, and next upon the Speaker of the House. Both are excellent measures and deserve to pass.

THE House's attention has been engrossed with a number of important bills which are being carefully considered. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill—the most important of these—was passed. It appropriates $40,000 less than last year.

THE Ways and Means Committee concluded their consideration of the Tariff Commission report on Friday. The free list was their last bit of work. Quinia and cinchonida, sulphate of and salts of, were struck off, and a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem recommended. Lemon juice and lime juice were struck off, and a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem recommended. The other triticles struck off were put upon the tariff list in the class where the rate is provided for by the clause "not otherwise specified" in the general schedule to which they pertain. The articles so struck off the list were: Alazarine, natural or artificial; arseniate of aniline; black salt and black tares, colcothar, dry or oxide of iron; manganese, oxide and ore of; oxidizing paste; barley, pearled, patent or hulled; old bells and bell metal; collections of antiquity specially imported and not for sale; dyeing or tanning articles not enumerated; grease for soap stock not provided for; macaroni and vermicelli; magnets; marrow, crude; marshmallows; oil cake. The following items were added to the free list:

Gums—Tragacanth and arabic.

Seeds—Mustard, brown and white; cardamom, cumin, carraway and coriander; crude, petroleum oil or rock oil, emery ore.

SENATORIAL contests, in which much bitterness has been develop, are going on in Michigan, Wisconisin, Nebraska and Massachusetts. A very savage fight is being made in each of those States against the sitting Senators—FERRY, WINDOM, SAUNDERS and HOAR—who are candidates for re-election. The present prospects are that all of them —unless it be WINDOM—will have to succumb. In Illinois the contest is warming up, with Com. GREEN B. RAUM in the lead, and Gov. CULLOM, ex- Sen. OGLESBY and HENDERSON following.

THE most thrilling event in Europe during the past week is the floods of which we spoke in our last issue. The large part of Central Europe has suffered terribly. During the holiday week the note of alarm was sounded that the headwaters of the Rhine, the Main, the Danube, the Inn, the Moldau, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Theiss, and the Weser were rising, owing to the melting snow in the Alps. Under violent southerly winds there was a heavy rainfall. Soon afterward the worst fears were realized. The districts bordering on these streams were inundated, and the floods which overflowed the banks laid the fields, vineyards, and dwellings for miles under water, causing more destruction than the deluge of a month since. Throughout Upper and Lower Austria and Bohemia the thawing of the deep snow was very sudden, and the Danube began to rise, and continued until it overflowed its banks and did great damage. It had not begun to abate the first of the week, the water still standing 500 centimetres higher than its normal level in Vienna, 688 in Pesth, and 678 in Pressburg. It is hoped that if the dykes hold out the worst is past. Linz and Pesth have suffered most among the larger towns, 75,000 acres of cultivated land lying south of the latter being entirely submerged. The country folks saved their herds with difficulty, but left their houses to the mercy of the waters. The Rhine is falling slowly. The entire plain between Mannheim and Worms was one great lake 10 feet deep. Five Villages were destroyed, and 150 houses have fallen in. In the Ried District near Worms, 12 Villages were nearly destroyed, and 600 houses collapsed. Ten thousand people are completely destitute. Subscriptions have been taken for the relief of the sufferers, those in Prussia reaching £175,000. Large sums have been sent from this country and Great Britain, and much more will be needed.

THE excitement of the week in France is the funeral of GAMBETTA. While the body lay in state at the Palais Bourbon large crowds visited the place, and the number of wreaths sent to be placed upon his coffin exceeded 2,000. Deputations to the number of 400 came from the Provinces to attend the ceremonies. The grief of the people seemed to be general and heartfelt. It is yet too early to predict with certainty the effect of his death upon the political parties of the country.

A MINISTERIAL crisis has occurred in Spain in consequence of a difference between the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. The trouble arose in regard to the method of providing funds to pay the increased interest upon the public debt. Not being able to bring about an agreement the Ministers resigned in a body. It is supposed that SAGASTA will have the forming of the new Cabinet.

A RIOT in Alexandria between the Albanian and European members of the police force shows that everything is not settled into a permanent calm as yet. One Albanian was killed and six dangerously wounded, while two Europeans were seriously injured.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

D. M. BENNETT.

When Mr. D. M. BENNETT died we gave him this cordial "send-off" to his place of future abode:

D. M. Bennett, editor of the *Truth Seeker*, and author of a number of books which were even more than irreligious, is dead. He brought much reproaching on Free Thinking, by his filthiness, and was sent to the penitentiary for misuse of the United States mails. He knows by this time a world more about the future than he ever dreamed of.

This seemed to excite the alleged minds of sundry gentlemen who describe themselves as "Free Thinkers" but who are unpleasantly free from capacity to think logically on any subject. Here are some specimens of the letters written us:

To the Editor of the Blade.

DEAR SIR:—I went over to our newsdealer this morning to subscribe for your paper, and in taking up a copy of the 14th ult., your notice of D. M. Bennett and his death changed my mind. I determined to have no such defamer in my family. I herewith inclose reliable information of one—a life-long friend of mine—whose life is as pure as the life of any saint. L. M. HASTINGS.
Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa.

BENWOOD, W. Va., Dec. 27, 1882.

ED. BLADE:—I see a notice in the last BLADE of the death of D. M. Bennett. Your charges of "filthiness" against him are as false and foul as tongue or pen can make them, and merit the contempt of every honest and fair-minded man. Don't defame the dead. C. BURSEE.

A number were quite too vile to print. Here is one from an apparently sensible, honest man.

WAPAKONETA, O., Dec. 15, A. S. 282.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blabe:

I am a poor man and a poor scholar to boot, and don't know that I am capable of writing to the editor of a great paper, as I think the BLADE is. I have always held the BLADE in very high esteem as a very able exponent of Republican principles, with which party I have always been identified. I read to-day your editorial on the death of D. M. Bennett, of the New York *Truth Seeker*, and consider the word filthiness used by very unkind and very unjust, but perhaps you have evidence to back you in what you say. If you have, you should be willing to produce it, as a bare assertion amounts to nothing. I read Mr. Bennett's paper for three or four months during his trouble with Comstock, and have failed to see the filth there. Then I procured the books that he sent through the mails, * * The former is very good on the subject, a book that every man and woman should read. The latter is mostly quotations from standard authors on Physiology and Sociology, so I failed to find the filth in the above named works. I do not claim to agree with Mr. Bennett in all that he says or has written. He admitted that he did wrong in writing to a certain actress, and said he would do so no more, and asked the forgiveness of his friends in his paper. It is human to err and divine to forgive, so said G. Washington and hosts of other good men. I thought I would ask you kindly to bring forth the facts in the case if you have them. Yours truly,
W. H. H. WILLIAMS.

We have omitted the names of A. M. BENNETT'S books in the above letter for the reason that we do not propose to give them the immensely valuable advertising, which they would gain by the mere announcement of their names in our editorial columns.

With any man's religious opinions the BLADE has nothing to do. We conceive it our duty to treat all shades of belief that do not trespass the well-recognized bounds of public morals with entire respect. There is nothing to condemn even in a man's attack upon the credit given the Bible by Christians. That is a matter for reason, argument, and personal conviction, not abuse. We have never a word of denunciation for any man who sees reason for rejecting one or all the books in the Bible, and for endeavoring to infuse his disbelief into the minds of others.

Col. INGERSOLL'S tactics, for example, however distasteful they may be to the fervid Christian, are perfectly legitimate, and we cannot condemn them without stultifying ourselves as reasoning men willing to hear arguments and combat them openly and fairly.

But when a man like D. M. BENNETT seeks out whatever can be made to have a filthy and obscene suggestion, builds upon them long pages of the obscene imaginings of a depraved intellect, and tries to spread these through the country as religious teachings—as legitimate inquiry into truth—he becomes a moral monster, for whom no punishment is too bad.

In this day and age to be an "infidel," an "atheist," or an "agnostic" contains no reproach whatever. But to be as D. M. BENNETT—a sort of a moral swine, with a nose only for filth and obscenity, is too vile for anything except execration.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FAILURE.

The failure of the Woman's Co-operative Dress Association in New York, has been made the occasion of a good deal of not very smart witticisms upon the management of Miss FIELD, and the text of many sermons, as to the folly of imagining that an establishment of the kind could succeed.

The BLADE must confess that it can see no good reason for either. In the first place Miss FIELD was not the business manager, but the President of the Association. She did not pretend to direct or control financial matters. That she had unusual ability to plan and execute is evident from the successful inauguration of the enterprise, one of such vast proportions, requiring such careful oversight and a world of labor, even to bring it to an opening. But from the first the store had to fight two things: Lack of sufficient capital to enable it to successfully compete with the other mammoth establishments of New York, and again the active opposition and dislike of the proprietors of these stores, who saw in a successful co-operative store a formidable and attractive rival to their own. There may be other causes for the failure back of these which have not been made public, but these were in themselves sufficient to compel a hard struggle.

Miss FIELD may or may not be a shrewd business woman. Certainly in one thing she did not follow the example of most business men. Her salary was fixed at the start at $10,000 a year, but this she did not draw, and even lent the association $15,000 of her own private means to help the establishment out of its troubles. No one can doubt her honesty of purpose and her faith in the enterprise. Neither does this failure make it certain that co-operation in this direction is an impossibility in this country. Another trial after this experience might be successful. At any rate the failure must be regretted for Miss FIELD'S sake, and because the purpose was a most excellent one.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Both Macaulay' and Knight's Histories of England recently announced in the BLADE are exhausted. We can supply no more. We have a few sets of Waverly Novels, a handsome cloth edition in 13 volumes, worth $20, which we will send by express on receipt of $10; also about a half dozen sets of Breton's Encyclopedia, in four large cloth volumes, illustrated, worth $25 per set, which we will send by express on receipt of $10. This Encyclopedia is an English work, a rare and good one. These books will not last us two weeks. Orders must be sent promptly to secure these bargains. For announcement of other books, see second page of this issue.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

The public was hardly prepared for the prompt passage of the Civil Service Reform bill by the House, and especially by such a vote as 155 to 47. Whatever the dignified old plutocrats who compose the Senate might think about relinquishing their patronage it was felt to be quite certain that the Representatives would loose their grip upon the Spoils without a severe struggle. The average Representative is about as pure a type of active, unscrupulous Selfishness as can be found outside of a stockboard. When he gives up anything that can by any warping inure to his benefit it is only under such pressure as the priest brings to bear on the dying miser to compel restitution of his ill-gotten gains.

But "these be parlous times" for Representatives, and if there were e'er a crowd of men who were on their good behavior for the next 60 days, it is the members of the Congress which dies on the 4th of March. Even the Democrats feel the sobering influence of the times, and though they believe that the passage of the bill rends away all that makes Democracy dear to them, and utterly subverts the pelf-grabbing principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, yet 49 of them felt constrained to vote for it, along with 101 Republicans, and 40 Democrats and seven Republicans voted against it.

The bill was passed precisely as it came from the Senate, and is identical with that we published some days ago.

It provides in the first place for a Commission of three, of whom but two shall belong to one political party. This Commission shall have charge of all regulations for the admission of candidates to the public service. All candidates must submit to examination, and appointments must be made from the first grade of those passing. Every appointment shall be preceded by a probation, and when made shall be to lowest grade, from which all other appointments shall be made by selection and promotion. No contributions for political purposes shall be permitted, no employe or other officer of the Government shall collect such contributions, none such shall be allowed to be collected in any Government office or building. The act applies only to the executive departments at Washington, and to those offices elsewhere which have more than 50 persons connected with them. All these must classify their employes within 60 days after the passage of the act, and within six months after such passage it must go into full operation.

There is no disputing that this bill is a most efficient step in the direction of Civil Service Reform, no matter what may be thought of its provisions as a means toward the end. The President will undoubtedly sign it, it will become a law, and the Nation will be committed to the policy. Whatever changes will be made in the future will be in the nature of modification, but not of repeal or revocation.

GERMANY'S REJOICING.

The leading German newspapers are very open in their declarations of pleasure at the death of GAMBETTA. They say that Germany "has now lost her greatest enemy," and that "he had constituted himself a permanent danger to the peace of Europe" which by his death is removed.

There is no doubt but they are right. Ever since France was defeated and humiliated, GAMBETTA, the soul of the resistance to her great enemy, has hated Germany with the bitterest hatred. In his heart revenge was a foregone conclusion. When the Republic was strong enough then he would have found means to stir up a difficulty which would end in a war, and a war that would shake Europe from its center to circumference. That this was GAMBETTA'S program for the future, is certain, and Germany may well draw a breath of relief. Living, he was a constant menace; dead, there are none upon whom his mantle can fall, that Germany fears.

It is a curious thing that both of the men who hated Germany so bitterly, and whom she regarded with apprehension, have died within a year. Gen. SKOBELOFF was no whit behind GAMBETTA in his detestation of everything German. The Russian General was the recognized Slavic leader, and had great influence among the people. Whatever faults he had, his fiery eloquence made forgotten, and BISMARCK dreaded and opposed him in all possible ways, even demanding and obtaining from the Czar a disavowal of the sentiments put forward by SKOBELOFF. The latter could not be compared in intellect or power to GAMBETTA, but such as he was the Slavs everywhere loved and admired him, and the German rulers felt easier when he was out of the way. And now another and greater thorn in their flesh is removed, and with him disappears all present prospects of any European war. Russia has all it can do at home, and the French Republic is not in so prosperous a condition as to provoke a struggle with a power so well prepared as her German neighbor, no matter how much she may chafe over the past.

THE cable report of the autopsy of GAMBETTA gives the weight of his brain as 1,100 grams. As a gram equals 15,434 grains, this would make it 16,977.4 grains. Dividing this by 437.5, the number of grains in an avoirdupois ounce, would give nearly 39 ounces. This gives it a very low place, as the weight-limit of intelligence is placed by BROCA, for the male brain, at 37 ounces. The lowest brain weight known is one recorded by MARSH, 8.5 ounces. The highest known are those of CUVIER and a lunatic, each 64.5 ounces. Other high weights are those of Dr. ABERCROMBIE, 63 ounces; Prof. GOODSIR, 57.5; SPURZHEIM, 55; Sir J. Y. SIMSON, 54; AGASSIZ, 53.5; and Dr. CHALMERS, 53. In males the average weight is about 45 ounces, in females 41 ounces.

THE Parisians are having "heaps" of trouble with the rats which the recent floods drove from the sewers. The intruding rodents are making themselves at home everywhere. The result is that cats and terriers are becoming fashionable. A dog only 15 inches long, belonging to a St. Louis butcher, slew 400 of the enemy, and now lies in the hospital, covered with honorable wounds.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

We have on hand in "standing matter," some 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of brevier, minion, nonpariel and agate type, which we will sell in lots of not less than 100 pounds, boxed and shipped by express at the following very low prices: Brevier, 20 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpariel, 28 cents; agate, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order. This type has been but little used and nearly as good as new.

THESPIAN FAILURES.

The *Music and Drama* of January 4 mentions the fact of the return to New York of several companies of "wandering Thespians" who had been traveling in the West and South and had not found business sufficiently lucrative to cause them to continue through the season. As is well known, two or three have been in Toledo who have came to grief about the time or soon after, and knowing that they played to empty seats here, it was no matter of surprise to learn that it was the same elsewhere, and that the end which was inevitable had come.

There must be a reason for so many of these failures, and it probably lies in the fact that the people are surfeited with plays upon the stage with one star performer who is really good, though not good enough to cover up the deficiencies of poor support, and frequently there is not another person upon the stage whose acting is more than tolerable, often not that. The most beautiful and impassioned Juliet that ever thrilled an audience could not produce half the effect with a poor stick of a Romeo, for the incongruity of a bright girl pouring out such treasures of love upon one so unattractive would be constantly and irritatingly present. So of any other play that has ever been successful with an audience. To give real pleasure, the smallest part must be done well, and it is because of the entire lack in these companies of almost everything of merit, in the way of acting outside of one or two of the principal characters, that people refuse their patronage. The result is disappointment to the star, money loss to the manager, and finally a breaking up of the company.

Should this Winter prove the death of about three-fifths of these traveling combinations it will be a good thing. People are ready and willing to spend their money to be entertained, providing they get its worth, or somewhere near it. Western audiences are good-natured and indulgent, but do not desire to be imposed upon. Their judgment is quite as critical as that of the denizens of New York, and they generally recognize good work. Let the projectors of these enterprises send out a stock company such as they would play in a first class theater in New York and Boston, and there would be no difficulty in getting crowded houses all over the country.

Concerning the failure of so many companies who are engaged in playing the legitimate drama, the *Music and Drama* says:

These facts would seem to suggest that the legitimate drama had ceased to be an attraction, but against this conclusion we have the extraordinary success of Mary Anderson, Madame Janauschak, and Modjeska, the former of whom appears exclusively in the standard drama, and the others in reportoires largely made up of legitimate plays. Then among the male "legitimate" stars we have such wonderincreasing attractions as Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, and T. W. Keene, who scorn to play anything meaner than Shakspeare, Sheridan Knowles or Bulwer and who are this season reaping the best harvest of their lives. Of course they have been for many years engaged in acquiring the high position they now possess, but their repeated appearances in the same Cities in the same plays, instead of producing weariness among playgoers, increases the public admiration and strengthens their hold on the popular mind. In a somewhat different way, stars like Maggie Mitchell, Lotta, and one or two others we could name, increase their admirers and their bank accounts year by year, and rarely offer any change of play or character. They sail the sea of fortune safely and surely, and may be trusted to come back with flying colors at the end of a great many future seasons.

The conclusion which the returning Thespians force upon us is that the starring system is, to a very great extent, getting played out. To be a star of real and lasting success, the actor or actress requires to have not only considerable ability, but strongly marked individuality, or a great reputation, founded upon exceptional circumstances. The three ladies we first named are prominent for their individuality. Mary Anderson conquers by her beauty by her high character and her nationality though less than she does by her talent. Janauschek and Modjeska are women of genius, who have done us the honor to conquer our language in order to act in our drama, and rarely in the history of the stage have we had actresses of more strongly and strangely marked individuality. The three gentlemen to whom we have alluded are all men of remarkable personality, while Maggie Mitchell and Lotta are in whatever they play simply, but charmingly and wonderfully, themselves.

TENNESSEE'S TROUBLE.

The State Treasurer of Tennessee has defaulted for near a half million dollars, and departed for parts unknown. The more of this matter that comes to light, the more is it apparent that he has simply carried out the line of conduct individually, that the State had favored in regard to her own debt. One is no more robbery than the other, but that repudiation was popular with a majority of the people was made evident by the election of that ticket last November. The State debt was one honestly contracted, and the creditors expected to be paid, but the idea of repudiation arose and grew until it seemed to be feasible as all evil does, after long consideration of possibilities which promise great gains. When a majority in a State becomes demoralized in this way it is not strange that it crops out in individuals.

MR. POLK has been until recently a strong advocate of the Funding bill by which the State was to pay 60 cents upon a dollar, but a few days ago, to the astonishment of everybody, he announced his intention of not paying the interest upon the bonds due January 1, because the will of the people as made evident last November was against it. Now the reason or his change of base is evident. He had not the money with which to make the payment. It had all been squandered in speculations.

It is a hard lesson to the people of Tennessee but may prove an efficacious one. If only the repudiators were the ones to suffer, no one would be sorry. In this case the money will have to be replaced by taxation and the innocent must suffer as much as the guilty. The moral influence of State repudiation is anything but good. In this instance the evil has cropped out quickly.

PROF. PRESCOTT has been examining several brands of a substance known as "Compound Oxygen." No. 1, called "Oxygen Aquæ for the Digestion," consists of a very good sample of water. No. 2, labelled "Compound Oxygen—keep dark," was water with 3 per cent. of mixed nitrate of ammonia and nitrate of lead, in about equal proportion. No. 3 contained nitrate of ammonia alone. No. 4 was a fragrant, colored liquid, consisting of a mixture of alcohol, balsam of tolu and chloroform.

DROP US A POSTAL CARD.

We have issued a neat "Nasby" poster which we would be glad to have displayed conspicuously in every town in the United States. Any one who will post them up for us may have one or more of them on application.

We want to mail thousands of copies of the WEEKLY BLADE this Winter to those who do not now take it. Send us the address of one, a dozen, or twenty of your friends. We will esteem it a favor.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

In the current number of the *International Review* is an article entitled "A Defense of American Shipping," in which the author takes ground entirely opposite to that usually occupied by those who write upon the subject to day. After speaking of the extent to which agriculture has been fostered by the system of internal improvements granted by the General Government, of the great multiplication of manufactures which have reached such perfection through the aid of wise discriminating import duties, he goes on to say that the time has now come for legislation to meet the changes and requirements of international trade, and to compete with foreign steamships in ocean transportation. Within the last two years the interest taken in ship building has caused moderate additions to our marine tonnage, but the time has come when further effort is needed.

The causes of the decline of our foreign commerce and its continued depression, the writer describes pertinently. Great Britain by her iron steamship building struck it a heavy blow before the Civil War. That in its turn helped to reduce the tonnage by capture and transfer. These things everybody can understand, but it is harder to see why it has not since revived. The reason is the long depression of trade all over the world. In the harbors of Great Britain were iron steam and sailing vessels lying in tiers, waiting for employment. It would have been absurd to expect in the face of this fact, that American capitalists would put their money into what would bring no adequate remuneration. "Our maritime commerce, like all other kinds of business, was subject to the imperious laws of trade—supply and demand." Meanwhile the capital and labor released from ship-building and foreign commerce sought other avenues of industry, one of which was the development of our inland commerce, which has increased so marvelously within the last 15 years. They have been more profitably employed than they could have been in foreign trade, and meanwhile immense immigration has taken place and found well-paid labor, which shows that the decline in shipbuilding and the foreign carrying trade, two things which form the bulwark of the arguments of the advocates of Free Trade, have not been attended with financial loss to the country, as has been so frequently asserted.

The writer does not believe that the era of wooden sailing vessels has entirely passed. Returns show that for two years past the carrying trade has been moderately profitable to their owners. There is also a marked revival of ship building upon the New England coast at the present time. The cost of the wooden vessel is considerably less than that of the iron one. In its construction at least 80 per cent. of its entire cost is American labor in 30 of 40 different mechanical arts. Investigation has shown that the advantages claimed for iron over wooden sailing ships amount to but very little in reality. The principal difference is in the insurance, and so many improvements are being made in the strength and durability of the wooden ships as to diminish this each year. For these reasons, he does not think the construction or use of wooden vessels will cease for some time to come, while the building of iron ships will increase as the demand grows.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, makes its 33d annual report in another column of this paper. It is such a showing as any Company could be proud of, as the growth of assets and surplus has been most gratifying. The assets now foot up $5,116,814.46, and the surplus fund over and above every liability, $805,645. Compared with its liabilities, it probably has a larger surplus than any life insurance company in the country. The assets are invested in United States bonds, City and County stocks, and first loans upon bond and mortgage.

An evidence of the magnificent character of its investment is found in the item of "interest due and accrued," which amounts to but $1,704 on $5,000,000. It is not encumbered by real estate, having but $58,000 represented by brick and mortar. During the past year it paid its policy-holders $459,679, and on the Saturday night that ended the year the Company owed no man a dollar, every claim against it being paid. The Company has recently done much toward popularizing life insurance. To end all fear of litigation the policies of this company are absolutely incontestable, the agreement with each policy-holder being that no claim shall be contested for any cause whatever after three years' premiums have been paid. All claims are paid immediately upon the receipt of proofs of death.

The United States Life Insurance Company obtained an amendment to its charter last Winter which permits the division among the policy holders of the profits of the business. This makes it practically a mutual company, with advantages in the way of freedom from litigation that a mutual company does not possess. Everything points to an immense increase of popularity and confidence. The new President, Mr. T. H. BROSNAN, is a hard worker and thoroly understands the business, and likewise what the public requires—honest insurance.

PHILADELPHIA *News:* "If you would be truly happy, my dear," said one New York lady to another, "you will have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club." "Yes, I know," answered the other, wearily, "but what am I to do with my nose?"

MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the English journalist, writes to ARABI that neither the Executive of Great Britain nor India has any right to retain him an hour in Ceylon. ARABI was tried by a native court, and that precluded any British rights to his person.

PHILADELPHIA, it is said, will have a new theater big enough to seat 4,500. If it prove a profitable venture at the start, it will be the first time in the history of the stage that a playhouse seating over 1,500 has paid its first owners or managers.

A GENEVAN philosopher thinks that the time will come when death will be banished from the earth through the power of electricity.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING Co., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

DR. EBSTEIN, of the University of Göttingen, has been making some interesting experiments on gout. Save the isolated facts that uric acid is present in the blood of sufferers from the gout, and that deposit of urates are made in the diseased tissue, science has possessed no exact information on the subject. Dr. EBSTEIN finds that the first stages is the creation, by uric acid in the blood, of local center of tissue-destruction. After this there is a deposit of urater on the diseased spot. The doctor discovered the fact that by injections of uric acid, or urates suspended in water, into the blood of animals, he can produce gout at will. Starting from this there will be, no doubt, in a short time much more information on this rather obscure subject. Possibly a cure for this most annoying malady may be discovered.

THE second annual report of the Government chemist, Prof. E. SHERER, of New York, has just appeared. In the 12 months ending Dec. 30, there were 457 of merchandize examined. Only 771 specimens of sugars and sirups, were examined against 3,588 the previous year. This was owing to the order from the Treasury Department stopping the use of the polariscope and chemical tests, and directing the use of the "Dutch color test." In everything else there have been a large increase in the number of samples examined; among others of jalap, boneblack, opium, alcohol, prepared cocoanut, iron, copper, antimony, tin, vinegar, drugs, acides of iron, varnishes, etc. A large number textile fabrics have been examined with the microscope. The total expenses of the laboratory have been $9,853.

GOLD was first found in California in 1848. Up to June 30, 1882, the product amounted to $1,170,000,000. Of this sum $900,000,000 has been extracted from placers. The remainder is mainly from gold-quartz mines. The yearly product of California is from $15,000,000, to $20,000,000. Large quantities of gold are produced by the hydraulic method. Strange as it may seem, an earnest effort is being made to suppress this latter way of mining. Even California, through the Attorney General, has commenced a suit to stop it. The trouble arises from the immense quantities of gravel discharged into the water-courses.

THE past year has been an "off" one for the insurance companies. No less than 13 native and one foreign have stopped operations. The loss has been about $70,000,000, at least one-half of which was borne by the companies. Since 1872 no year has footed up such a large total of fire losses as 1882. Capital to the amount of $8,800,000 has been withdrawn by the closing up of the companies. Reduction of the capital of other corporations, $275,000. New companies have added $1,210,000. The surplus of some insurance companies has been sadly reduced, and the only ones having made any money, or indeed "holding their own," are the old, conservative ones.

M. PIERRE GIFFORE, author of "The Great Shops of Paris," says that not less than 4,000 women are yearly caught, stealing from the Paris stores. A large number of these are ladies of fashion and title. The natural daughter of a reigning Sovereign, a Russian Princess, a French Countess, and an English Duchess, were among the "kleptomaniacs." People of this kind never appear in the Police Courts, as the shop-keepers usually manage to make them come to terms. Occasionally as much as $2,000 is paid to settle matters. The police consent to this way of punishing the offenders.

M. STANISLAUS MARTIN states that, as the result of an experiment on three different criminals sentenced to death, who accepted the scientific trial in preference to hanging. No. 1, nourished exclusively on tea, lived three years, and then died. He had become almost a skeleton, and was in a transparent condition. No. 2, who lived on coffee, died in two years, burned as if an interior fire had calcined him. No. 3 lived on chocolate for eight months, and died in a very advanced state of rottenness, and as it were, devoured by worms.

THE public revenues of France are derived from the following sources:

Direct taxes	$ 70,098,820
Stamps and registration duties	142,445,500
Product of the forests	7,711,720
Customs on salt	66,371,600
Indirect contributions	200,748,000
Surplus of budgets of 1877, 1878 and 1879	10,124,200
Three per cent. tax on personal property	8,987,000
Universities	697,181
Receipts from prisoners' labor	1,577,431
Revenue of Algeria	5,398,220
Tax on civil pensions	4,152,803
Miscellaneous receipts	9,875,233
	$571,307,345

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* lifts up its voice, and wails over the Civil Service Reform, and nothing will comfort it. These are its lugubrious headlines, in blackest of type:

"After 20 Years of Wandering in the Wilderness, and When Just Within Sight of the Promised Land, Democrats Find Themselves Barred Out by Lord Pendleton. They Must Look for Their Reward Beyond the Grave. Pitiful Excuses of the Pettifoggers in the National Reformatory, Which Will Not Wash With the Excommunicated Democracy."

IN a review of the insurance business for the year just ended, it is said that the fire companies, taken collectively, made little money in underwriting, but that some of them, having large surpluses well invested, will pay a dividend out of their interest earnings. Life companies, however, have done a satisfactory business, their accounts showing large gains in premium earnings and assets, and great reductions in percentage of expenses.

OVER 3,000 people called to see Mrs. LANGTRY at her hotel in Chicago, but her business manager, reasoning that it would be more lucrative in every way to have them compelled to pay the price of admission to the theatre if they wanted to see the Lily, left peremptory orders at the office not to have even a card sent up to her.

A GERMAN physician who had been taking notes through 40 years of practice, arrived at the conclusion that one third of the illnesses of his practice were purely imaginary, that, as a rule, weakly persons live longer than strong ones, and that persons with a "screw loose" oftener attain longevity than those in whom no trace of disease can be detected.

THE burning of St. Mary's school at Knoxville, Ill., was attended by no loss of life fortunately, but it is horrible to think of the narrow escape of the 100 and more girls and teachers, and is an additional argument in favor of the greatest precautions in such buildings as are occupied by so many helpless people.

CURRENT EVENTS.

It is now said that the Mormons are in a fair way to obtain the preponderance in Idaho and Montana.——The cost of the new buildings erected in New York last year was $4,778,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over 1881.——Mrs. Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, is divorced with an alimony of $250,000.——The business failures throughout the United States during the past week numbered 224.——The Chicago School Board contemplates the abolition of the study of grammar for the younger pupils, and the substitution of oral language lessons. The teachers believe that rules of grammar are soon forgotten, and that in reading and writing correctly one seldom stops to think of technicalities. Their idea is that children should first be led to speak good English intuitively, leaving the rules for later years.——Gen. Burnside's mother-in-law has just died at the age of 92.——Well-known capitalists have subscribed $5,000,000 to build a railway from New York to Hartford, to afford the New England Road connection with the metropolis.——The examination of the Mutual Press Association of Cincinnati, by an agent of the Postoffice Department, revealed a novel system of getting correspondents who furnished no news and a complete absence of any relations with newsp

Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM BUCKEYE.

Death at the White House—Remarkable Position of the Deceased—Congress—Civil Service Bill—Tariff—Internal Revenue Taxes—Fitz John Porter—Gen. Grant—Gov. Cleveland—A Fishing Ship—Robinson and the British Lion—The President—Rev. Joseph Cook.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1883.

The new year came in bright and beautiful, the weather was not cold and the walking was dry. Of course our streets were in a terrible condition, but the day was not a carousal. There was very little drunkenness and everything would have passed off pleasantly, but for the sad death of Minister Allen at the White House. He was an old man (68 and had been longest here of any of the foreign representatives, in consequence of which he was dignified with the title of Dean, and was accustomed to take the lead in all diplomatic ceremonies. He had consequently, in the course of calling on the President, presented the different foreign Ministers, who, having completed the ceremonial call, went to the cloak-room to resume possession of their wraps. Mr. Allen had seemed to be in his usual health, but on stooping to gather up his overcoat he was noticed to fall forward with an exclamation of pain. It was his last utterance. When an attempt was made to pick him up he was found to be insensible and he breathed his last in the course of two or three minutes. He went to the Sandwich Island from Massachusetts 30 years ago as Consul, and remained in the service of the King as Chief Justice, a position which he held when he came back to America in the interest of a commercial treaty. After the treaty was agreed to he remained here as Minister and he died at his post of duty. His funeral was attended on Wednesday at the Unitarian Church by all the high officers of the Government and was a very impressive occasion.

The Sandwich Islands, as everybody knows, have been deemed from absolute barbarism within the last 60 years, thro the wonderful intrepidity and faithfulness of American missionaries. During that time the native jabber has been formulated into a written language, the chiefs and head men have been organized into a government, a system of taxes and imports has been established, laws have been established, a Legislature meets in regular session to enact the needful laws, newspapers and presses, schools and churches have been planted, and the King, not long ago, was in this City, after completing a journey around the world. It is one of the remarkable events of this remarkable age that the Bench of the diplomatic Corps in Washington should have been the Minister resident of those barbarous Islands at the court of this great republic, and should have breathed his last in the official uniform of its President. He represented the most marvelous civilization that this great world has ever seen.

Congress at work again after the partial interruption of the holidays, and has commenced meeting at 11 o'clock instead of 12. The Democrats of the Senate were not particularly hungry for a reform in the Civil Service, and undertook to kill the Pendleton bill by loading it down with silly amendments. For some time it looked as if it could not pass. But its friends stuck fast and manfully, at the final vote, nearly all the men who had been so persistent in their opposition, voted for it. In the House the prospects of the bill have greatly improved since the holidays. The House had a bill of its own to which many of the leading members seemed to be very much devoted, and fears are entertained that between the two it will all fall. But the feeling in the House now is to pass the bill as it came from the Senate, under the pressure of the previous question, and thus putting it out of the way.

The other important measures—the Internal Revenue bill and the Tariff bill, are not in so hopeful a position, and a conference of Republicans will be held to-day to consultate the best manner and intelligent mode as to the order of procedure. The feeling among the Republicans is that the country expects of them concert of action and promptness, and is not in a mood to tolerate the usual quantity of meaningless talk. They are accordingly working to meet these expectations. In the Senate, Mr. Logan has delivered a powerful speech on the Fitz John Porter case, but the bill is likely to pass that body. Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, seems to be an active partisan of Porter, and occupied the attention of the Senate on Wednesday in his behalf, but he did not break the force of Mr. Logan's argument.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant reached here on Tuesday night, and went immediately to the residence of Gen. Beale, where there was an enthusiastic ovation. The bill to restore him to the army and retire him passed the Senate last Winter, and his presence in this City will be likely to stimulate some action in the House. It is understood that the feeling is favorable to the passage of the bill.

Cleveland, the new Governor of New York, is in training as the prospective Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and hence all that he does attracts unusual attention. His message is fairly good, and everything conspires to put him forward. It will be somewhat against him that he will be the fifth or sixth candidate from New York, but if he promises to give success to his party that will not amount to much. The Democrats must carry New York to win, and the only way to do it is to take the candidate from that State. But it must be remembered that there is "many a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

The new ship which has just been built for the Fish Commission (the "Albatross") has been brought around to Washington and attracts large attention. She has a burden of 700 tons, is 225 feet long, 27½ feet beam, and is lighted up with 130 of Edison's electric lights. In April she leaves for London with exhibitions for the London Fish Exposition.

On Wednesday Mr. Upson, of the Lower House, (Texas), in speaking of our army, praised the high efficiency of the British army which touched the sore spot in the brain of "Richelieu" Robeson, and he was on his feet in a moment, with his usual rant against all that was British. He liked the American army, he said, but he didn't want its officers to be trotting around after the representatives of royalty. He was alarmed at the spread of the English feeling in Texas. "The glory of the English army," he said, "was the sound of despotism and the death knell of liberty." Of course the House burst out into a roar of laughter.

The President appears to be rapidly recovering from the late campaign of slander. He has not sold the Government out to the Stalwarts and he is not taking vengeance on those who have shamefully betrayed his confidence, but he is taking every opportunity to advance the interests of the people. No Vice-President, called to the Presidency, has ever managed the public business so prudently and the popular confidence, which seemed to be so largely withdrawn from him at the instance of the great papers in New York, is rapidly returning. His manly ability and straight-forward rectitude are everywhere appreciated, and the country prospers under his administration.

Rev. Joseph Cook, after his journey around the world, was expected to be brilliant on all subjects connected with Christian civilization, and the announcement that he was to lecture here last night called together a very large and intelligent audience. He was introduced by Dr. Sunderland, and was, as usual, very impressive. His views respecting the progress of Christianity and its final triumph over all other religions, did not disappoint his audience. He finds that India and Japan and Australia are opening their arms to the gospel with changes not far from revolutionary, and in the future. As to scientific infidelity he does not find that it is making so much impression among scholars as the popular clamor about it would seem to indicate. On the other hand there is a growing repugnance to Spencerism and Darwinism—not so much in England, but very marked in Scotland, and still more emphatic in Germany and on the Continent. On the whole, what he saw and heard in mingling with the great scholars of Europe was decidedly encouraging to Christian philosophy and Christian progress. BUCKEYE.

The Civil Service Bill Passed—Other Matters Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1883.

The passage of the Civil Service bill in the House developed unforeseen and unexpected results. The committee in charge of the bill were very reluctant and dilatory, but when they finally came together they instructed Mr. Kasson to report the Senate bill without delay. He had his own bill aside and on coming before the House expressed a hope, timidly, that, in view of the pressure on the time of the House the debate would not be continued beyond the present week. Mr. Cox suggested that the bill might be put on its passage at once, and the proposition was received with a round of applause. There were attempts to interrupt and to amend, and some amendments actually got a hearing, but were voted down with emphasis. Mr. Kasson undertook to explain that there were some verbal errors in the bill that needed correction, but no heed was paid to him and he proposed no action. At length he moved the previous question, when the manifestation of satisfaction bordered on enthusiasm, and, after the 30 minutes allowed for debate the question was put and carried by a vote of 155 to 47. Of the affirmative votes 108 were by Republicans and 47 by Democrats. Of the 47 votes against the bill 40 were by Democrats and 7 by Republicans. Among the latter was Mr. Robinson of your State. The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Sherman's whisky bill has been a little slow in getting a hearing in the Senate, but it has been evident from the first that it would pass. It came to a vote on Thursday and was carried, 33 to 20. It is a boon to the distillers who are generally able to get about what they want. Mr. Beebee, in advocating the bill said that the distillers paid the Government a great deal of money and it was the interest of the Government to keep them in a condition to pay. Accordingly the bill is a sort of charity and was advocated throughout on the ground that the distillers were in a tight place and must have help or go under. The object of the bill is to allow the great stock of whisky now on hand to lie in the bonded warehouses without paying the tax. A little finesse to gain such a financial advantage is not regarded as very much out of the way and so the bill was pushed through under the cloak of the sufferings of an important and deserving industry.

The Fitz John Porter bill has been put over to Thursday of next week, when the vote in the Senate is to be taken. The Democrats also appear to be in favor of helping along their own General, and the prospect is that the bill will pass by a narrow majority. Mahone votes with the Democrats. It will hardly pass the House at this session.

The Tariff bill and Internal Revenue bill, or rather the Internal Revenue bill amended by adding to it the Tariff bill, has been reported in the Senate. The Senate has passed the West Point appropriation bill and the House has passed the Army bill.

The great default in the Tennessee Treasury shows why it was that the virtuous Treasurer was so swift in discovering that the late election was a warrant for refusing to pay the interest on the State debt. It seems he had a much better reason. Having stolen $400,000 of the money he was obliged to find some excuse for not paying, and he only did the best that he could under the circumstances. But "murder will out," and the full exposure has come at last. As Mr. Polk was a regulation Democrat and belonged to one of the *first families*, the Bourbons are afraid that his eccentric conduct will hurt the party.

The unfinished monitors will be again brought before Congress with strong recommendations for their completion.

The Star Route trials are going on quietly, and do not excite much interest. A bill was passed in the House a day or two ago to fix the payment of witnesses from beyond the Mississippi at $2.50 per day and 20 cents per mile for traveling expenses. Of course there are a good many men who will get subpœned under such circumstances.

The admission of Dakota as a State has come up again in the Senate, but the new State has a very poor chance of getting in at present. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

A Hard Storm and a Big Fire—Changes in the City and State Government—Tammany Omnipotent as Usual—Death of a Regular Chinese Child—Ruffianism Rampant—Troubles of the Passion Play—Mr. B. Bear from Vermont—Various Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1883.

After a day and night of snow and sleet, the morning of Saturday was lighted up by a great fire in Brooklyn, whereby a block or more of stores and business houses on Fulton street was destroyed. The fire was got under after three hours of hard work. The beautiful New Year's weather on Thursday night gave place to a blustering storm which is not yet over. The streets are carpeted with three or four inches of snow and mud, and everybody is dismal. As I write snow is rapidly falling, with a prospect of keeping on all day.

OUR POLITICAL CHANGES.

The City and State changes in their chief executive offices produced no especial excitement, the Republican opposition being too weak to make much head on any issue. They not only smiled, but laughed outright, when, under the management of Sunset Cox, the House rushed through the Pendleton Civil Service bill. To say that Democratic seekers after places in the Custom House and Postoffice were profoundly disgusted, is putting it very mildly.

Here in this City no appointments have been made, and the Mayor is close-mouthed about what he intends to do. It seems clear that he will be only the figurehead of the Democratic machine, with less independence than was fruitlessly essayed by Mayor Grace. The late President of the Board of Aldermen was last night elected chairman of the Tammany Democratic Committee. When it is seen that this committee consists of more than 1,300 men, it will be readily understood that it is really run by a little clique, and that little clique is run by one man—Mr. John Kelly. The County Democracy and the Irving Hall organizations are in a chaotic condition—cephalous, one may say—headless. The Republicans are formally organized, and patiently waiting for Gabriel's trumpet, or some other notice of the time for resurrection.

Nothing has been done at the State Capital beyond the inauguration of Gov. Cleveland and the organization of the Legislature. The latter is somewhat against him that he will be the fifth or sixth candidate from New York, but if he promises to give success to his party that will not amount to much. The Democrats must carry New York to win, and the only way to do it is to take the candidate from that State. But it must be remembered that there is "many a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

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The Civil Service Bill Passed—Other Matters Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1883.

The passage of the Civil Service bill in the House developed unforeseen and unexpected results. The committee in charge of the bill were very reluctant and dilatory, but when they finally came together they instructed Mr. Kasson to report the Senate bill without delay. He had his own bill aside and on coming before the House expressed a hope, timidly, that, in view of the pressure on the time of the House the debate would not be continued beyond the present week. Mr. Cox suggested that the bill might be put on its passage at once, and the proposition was received with a round of applause. There were attempts to interrupt and to amend, and some amendments actually got a hearing, but were voted down with emphasis. Mr. Kasson undertook to explain that there were some verbal errors in the bill that needed correction, but no heed was paid to him and he proposed no action. At length he moved the previous question, when the manifestation of satisfaction bordered on enthusiasm, and, after the 30 minutes allowed for debate the question was put and carried by a vote of 155 to 47. Of the affirmative votes 108 were by Republicans and 47 by Democrats. Of the 47 votes against the bill 40 were by Democrats and 7 by Republicans. Among the latter was Mr. Robinson of your State. The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Sherman's whisky bill has been a little slow in getting a hearing in the Senate, but it has been evident from the first that it would pass. It came to a vote on Thursday and was carried, 33 to 20. It is a boon to the distillers who are generally able to get about what they want. Mr. Beebee, in advocating the bill said that the distillers paid the Government a great deal of money and it was the interest of the Government to keep them in a condition to pay. Accordingly the bill is a sort of charity and was advocated throughout on the ground that the distillers were in a tight place and must have help or go under. The object of the bill is to allow the great stock of whisky now on hand to lie in the bonded warehouses without paying the tax. A little finesse to gain such a financial advantage is not regarded as very much out of the way and so the bill was pushed through under the cloak of the sufferings of an important and deserving industry.

The Fitz John Porter bill has been put over to Thursday of next week, when the vote in the Senate is to be taken. The Democrats also appear to be in favor of helping along their own General, and the prospect is that the bill will pass by a narrow majority. Mahone votes with the Democrats. It will hardly pass the House at this session.

The Tariff bill and Internal Revenue bill, or rather the Internal Revenue bill amended by adding to it the Tariff bill, has been reported in the Senate. The Senate has passed the West Point appropriation bill and the House has passed the Army bill.

The great default in the Tennessee Treasury shows why it was that the virtuous Treasurer was so swift in discovering that the late election was a warrant for refusing to pay the interest on the State debt. It seems he had a much better reason. Having stolen $400,000 of the money he was obliged to find some excuse for not paying, and he only did the best that he could under the circumstances. But "murder will out," and the full exposure has come at last. As Mr. Polk was a regulation Democrat and belonged to one of the *first families*, the Bourbons are afraid that his eccentric conduct will hurt the party.

The unfinished monitors will be again brought before Congress with strong recommendations for their completion.

The Star Route trials are going on quietly, and do not excite much interest. A bill was passed in the House a day or two ago to fix the payment of witnesses from beyond the Mississippi at $2.50 per day and 20 cents per mile for traveling expenses. Of course there are a good many men who will get subpœned under such circumstances.

The admission of Dakota as a State has come up again in the Senate, but the new State has a very poor chance of getting in at present. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

A Hard Storm and a Big Fire—Changes in the City and State Government—Tammany Omnipotent as Usual—Death of a Regular Chinese Child—Ruffianism Rampant—Troubles of the Passion Play—Mr. B. Bear from Vermont—Various Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1883.

After a day and night of snow and sleet, the morning of Saturday was lighted up by a great fire in Brooklyn, whereby a block or more of stores and business houses on Fulton street was destroyed. The fire was got under after three hours of hard work. The beautiful New Year's weather on Thursday night gave place to a blustering storm which is not yet over. The streets are carpeted with three or four inches of snow and mud, and everybody is dismal. As I write snow is rapidly falling, with a prospect of keeping on all day.

OUR POLITICAL CHANGES.

The City and State changes in their chief executive offices produced no especial excitement, the Republican opposition being too weak to make much head on any issue. They not only smiled, but laughed outright, when, under the management of Sunset Cox, the House rushed through the Pendleton Civil Service bill. To say that Democratic seekers after places in the Custom House and Postoffice were profoundly disgusted, is putting it very mildly.

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The Civil Service Bill Passed—Other Matters Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1882

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules.

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not inscribe.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

VIII.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

Two men were talking together. The one was a clerical-looking individual, well-dressed, clean-shaved, with thin and cadaverous countenance, that looked as if it were a stranger to smiles; eyes sunken deep under overhanging brows, and, taken altogether, a person whose appearance betokened culture and ill-health. He belonged, as I knew, to the ministerial profession. The other was a rollicking looking fellow, with laughing, kindly eyes, now clouded over with an expression of shame, and with the stamp of the drunkard upon his brow. I knew something of him, too. He had inherited a taste for strong drink. His father and grandfather both died from excesses in this direction and he came into the world with a diseased appetite.

The minister was talking earnestly of the sin of intemperance, of the misery it caused, how it degraded every noble impulse, how unworthy of true manhood it was to yield to the voice of the tempter, and how with courage and determination he could break away from the chains that bound him, all of which was the exact truth, as the poor man acknowledged in bitter shame. And no doubt he went away, and was drunk ere the day was over.

Probably many of you will be very much shocked when I say that as the two men stood there I thought that the minister was the most blameworthy of the two. I knew that he had a good appetite and poor digestion, that many articles of food which he insisted upon having upon his table, and not only that, but would eat of them, distressed him greatly, in short that he had dyspepsia which was rapidly growing worse, crippling his powers and bidding fair to destroy his usefulness. His sermons were full of the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched. He rarely adverted to the graciousness and goodness of a loving Father, but his theology was gloomy, dark and forbidding. He made his family miserable by his own hardly suppressed irritability, and then posed before them as a martyr, when in reality he was simply a glutton. He would have been shocked to be told that the man he was lecturing was to be pitied far more than he, that his own intemperance in eating was a greater sin in the sight of his Creator than the other's intemperance in drinking, that it was in fact absolutely vicious. This is a plain way of putting the matter, but it is truth.

It is said that GARIBETTA, who was an intemperate eater, partook of a hearty dinner a week before his death, then got excited in discussion, which, of course, hindered digestion, and brought on the fever again, that was the beginning of the end. Great man as he was in intellect, he could not resist the pleasures of the table.

People sit down day after day, and deliberately over-eat, when they know absolutely, or would if they allowed common sense sway, that they cannot possibly digest properly all that they cram in upon their poor, overtasked stomachs. When these rebel they apply whip and spur in the shape of some cathartic, and for a while the machinery works again; but a time comes when some disease, directly traceable, if the truth were known, to over-eating, carries them off and then it is "a dispensation of Providence." In reality they simply made pigs of themselves and death was the result.

A physician whose practice is largely with chronic invalids, mostly women, told me that ladies of culture and refinement often came to her for what they called an after-dinner pill, so that they could eat all they wanted and then dispose of their overload. To all advice about temperance and resistance to seductive viands which they knew would harm them, their reply was, "Oh, I cannot help eating these things. It is impossible to set them before me and let them alone." What a confession of weakness! They must stuff for the pleasure of taste and then take a pill to get rid of the "swill," for that best describes the sour mess that, half digested, lies in the stomach and intestines long after the nutrition should have been extracted from it and the waste matter discharged from the system.

Now there can be no rule laid down as to the quantity each individual should eat. In this case, as in most others, everyone must be a law unto himself. Food that one person can digest with ease, lies like lead in the stomach of another. This law is invariable. Whenever you find digestion becoming disordered, no matter from what cause, the safe way is to diminish the amount taken, until the organs involved can have time to recover tone. All sensible people would give rest to any other part of the body that had been weakened by overwork, a sprain, or a bruise.

As a rule people who take a great deal of exercise in the open air can eat and digest more food than those whose employment is within. That in itself is a hint to dyspeptics.

A very good plan when one finds the stomach is overtaxed is to cut off one meal a day absolutely. Let that be the one you value the least, altho, generally speaking, it is better to go without the supper, because then body and mind are apt to be fatigued, and the stomach shares the disinclination and lack of ability to labor. Yet this is not of paramount importance. The thing is to diminish the amount of food to that quantity which can be digested.

If you cannot get along with two meals a day—and it requires some determination, just as it does for a drunkard to give up his cup—then cut down the amount taken at each meal. Resist that pie or pudding, not that they in themselves are crying evils, but that you have eaten enough without them. Let the cake alone for the same reason. Many things thought indigestible, are so simply because they are piled in on top of a load that is already large enough for the workmen in the stomach and intestines to dispose of.

Of course I do not wish to be understood that all difficulties in digestion are brought on by intemperance in eating. I know there are many, especially delicate women, who are overworked or unhappy, two things which are sure to make trouble in this respect. The only way for such persons is to take the greater care in their eating. The mischief may have been first done by what could not be helped, but its repairing requires temperance and that calls for self-control. This may be hard, especially if you have always gratified the appetite, but when health, happiness and beauty depend upon it, it ought to be possible for every human being. I trust there are few women who have as little government over self as that one, who, disgusting as it may seem, actually formed the habit of eating *ad libitum* and then running her finger down her throat to produce a convusion which would cause the surplus to be thrown up. One would think the remedy far worse than the disease, but it does not appear so to her. You will be astonished perhaps, when I say that this was actually better, more decent, and far less filthy than to retain it, letting it lie in the stomach and intestines a sour decomposing mass long after its digestion should have been completed. And yet the latter is what nine-tenths of you do, who call yourselves reasonably well.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Serviceable Rug.—Take pieces of ingrain carpeting, the brighter the colors the better, and cut them in strips about three inches wide. Ravel out both edges, leaving a center of half an inch with fringe each side. Then sew these strips upon a foundation of strong cloth. Put them near enough together to make the fringe lie up thick, and if the colors are pretty you have a most luxurious-looking rug.—ED.

Lamp Shades.—Subdued light in sitting rooms is now affected, and pink or red silk shades are in fashion. They are made on wire frames, to be purchased from lamp-makers. Persian silk is generally used, and is put sometimes tight over them, with a full crossway frill, which, with a pair of scissors, can be pulled into a fringe at the edge, headed by a rucher, or the frill is skilled. Another form is a paper-shaped frame, with close bit ruches covering the whole, made of Persian silk ruched at the edge. Fern shades also are fashionable, and are made by placing ferns in a tasteful arrangement on tissue paper, and pasting muslin over them. The effect when the lamp is lighted is most pleasing. Japanese parasols half open, the top cut off, are used, and so are the new red shades of ink.

Pretty Way To Make Brackets.—Take pasteboard or a paper box and cut it the shape you wish your bracket. Cut a shelf, and brace for the shelf to rest on; sew these on to the back tightly. Put a narrow strip of pasteboard around the front of the shelf, and down the front of the brace. Now take gum or elm twigs, and sew or glue on to the frame. Tie them on so that the top looks like two oak leaves coming together. Get burned umber (which is very cheap) and paint it. It may be mixed with turpentine; water will do. After it is dry give it a couple of coats of varnish. Comb cases, card receivers and other nice little ornaments may be made the same way.—MARY.

Mantel Lambrequin.—This is made of dark green velvet and is without decoration except across the edge at the bottom; crescents of thin brass are attached to cords, and a small tassel is fastened to each; this is only that his girl would not have him. I admit it was too bad, but there is an old saying, "There are as good fish in the sea as ever have been caught," and I do not think I should tell my trouble to a newspaper.

I wish some of the friends would give me their ideas, as I do not like such things. You give advice without giving out your text and preaching a regular sermon, even in our HOUSEHOLD, and it only calls forth ridicule.

I believe in every day Christianity, not to use it only on Sunday, and if you are going to write a letter, I don't want any one to get down on their marrow bones and pray of me for half an hour, then their religion ceases. As soon as they rise they are plain, matter-of-fact people and can find fault much better than one who does not claim to be so good; that is what I call hypocrisy. True Christianity makes people better in the every-day business of keeping house, even washing dishes.

I know, dear friends, I am dreadful imperfect, but I am acquainted with both kinds of people I have spoken of, so I know a little of what I am talking about.

"Somebody's Darling," you and I ought to be friends. You expressed my ideas exactly on dancing and church sociables. I have found it the same as yourself. I have danced and played cards and yet I do not think I am past redemption.

"Anxious Cook," I send a chocolate cake recipe. I hope you will like it.

"Miss Independence," I have written you and sent it to the HOUSEHOLD. If they have not your address send for it, please.—GIPSEY.

OFFERED HELP.—There are many of you wishing for employment, and as I am in a position to help a few—one at a time—I will do so.

I am a telegraph operator and our rooms are in the building with the office. We have three in the family, one student, my husband and myself. I will give you full instructions in telegraphy if you will do my kitchen work. The common price for three months' instruction is $40. So you will be earning good wages. There is always a demand for good operators, at a salary of from $40 to $80 per month. The work is very light and pleasant, and never more than 12 hours per day. The harder the work the shorter the day. Will one of you come?—MRS. NEWMAN, Long Lake, Ill.

TEACHING SPELLING.—Teachers who dislike Webster's spelling book, did you ever try the following plan: Give short lessons; require the pupils to pronounce the words in the lesson, until they can do so without hesitation. Tell them to learn the definition of one word in every lesson, and suggest that it would be well to learn the meaning of more than one so that no two define the same word. After hearing the given lesson call for volunteer definitions. This method makes them familiar with the dictionary, which is very desirable when we reflect that pupils sometimes reach the age of 20 without knowing how to use one.

It will increase the interest in the lesson to let one pupil pronounce for the others to spell. If he makes no mistake give him credit for a perfect lesson. Allow them to take turns in pronouncing, for each will be anxious to do his part, and will study that he may do it well.

Another method: Send the class to the board to write the names of objects which belong to the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, the names of domestic animals, of wild animals, of fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc. Call upon the school for corrections in spelling and classification. Children become very much interested in such exercises and will learn much besides spelling. Five or 10 minutes spent each day in miscellaneous exercises helps wonderfully to wake up the pupils and leads them to notice more closely the things they see every day.

Francis Priest, do you teach spelling as I do? After reading your letter to J. S. Kimmel on teaching the alphabet, I destroyed mine, it being almost a duplicate of yours.—X. E.

NATURE'S LAWS.—The physical laws of nature seem to be demanding considerable attention in this department at present, and a better subject could not be brought forward for the good of its readers. Until quite recently, this study was confined to the medical fraternity, but now it is one of the prescribed studies in our schools. Ignorance and superstition must give way for universal knowledge to dawn in this study, that the laws of nature are imperative, demanding obedience or suffer the consequence. This subject is applicable morally, as well as physically. In either case they may seem to escape for a time, yet the laws of our being are inexorable, and the debt must be paid. But do moral laws wait until after death to be executed? Does the guilty offender get punished there? Does not mankind receive a reward for their works of good or evil? If not, where do we get our boasted knowledge of moral laws? Echo answers, where. How any one can carry rewards and punishments for obedience or disobedience to laws of this life beyond the grave, is past my comprehension.—C. W. S.

ONE WORD TO MOTHERS.—In the BLADE of Nov. 23, I read a letter from "Gipsey" that very nearly expressed my own thoughts on that topic. This subject has been handled for some weeks very nicely, but no one yet has said anything to mothers about teaching girls to do housework of all kinds, so that they may be competent to become wives and mothers. I think the girls are misjudged—that where there is one that cannot do any housework there are 10 that can.

I hear a mother say, "I do not want to put my girls to hard work; they will have to come to it soon enough." Of course all children love their parents and do not want them to overwork, but still I think we think that by teaching them while at home these things, you may be saving them years of toil and trouble. Some mothers say, "O, I am too tired and busy to bother to teach my girls to cook and wash. I can do it in half the time myself." That may be so, but when they are learned, think how much help they could be to you, when you are sick and tired. If you would, then you could say, "O, Annie can get dinner just as well as I can, and I can rest a little." So you give Annie a little praise (which helps her ever so much) and you take the needed rest.

Let me say to the girls to get some good recipes and follow them carefully. You will soon be able to surprise mother with a nice dish that will do you credit, and she will appreciate it all the more because you tried to learn something without help from anyone.—ADRIENNE.

HIS VIEWS.—I am old bach, not because I had to be one, but because I preferred to lead a single life, rather than be tormented with a scolding wife, and getting up at the midnight hour to hunt for a paregoric bottle.

To prove that bachelor life is best, I will refer you to the lives of my schoolmates. There were six of them, all bright, promising young fellows about the same age. Five of them married, and since then two have obtained divorces by paying up the costs and giving half their property to their wives. Two have been confined in lunatic homes, where the cat has her basket behind the stove, and the dog has the air of being a privileged and responsible member of the family.

For a watch-dog, a little dog in the house is much better than a big dog outside. The big dog is usually away visiting all night, or he may be enjoled or poisoned into silence, but the bravest burglar has a wholesome horror of venturing into a house where there is a small dog who will "raise Cain" and others of Adam's descendants at the slightest provocation.

Many mothers give puppies and kittens to their babies and small children as playthings and a very wicked and inhuman practice it is. The poor, defenceless little animals endure untold torture, and it does incalculable harm to the children, who, being accustomed to inflicting pain from their earliest infancy, become insensible to the sufferings of others, and grow up cruel and hardened.

Then there are the people who let a swarm of kittens accumulate about the place till they become troublesome and then they carry them off and drop them somewhere to starve to death or become lawless robbers of bird's nests. The best way is to take the kittens as soon as they are born and tie them up in a clean rag and drown them "with neatness and dispatch."

Traps and poison rid a place of rats and mice better than cats, but some like to keep a cat for the sake of her beauty and companionship. The large, luxurious, laziness of a great, splendid, white cat, sleeping in a blue lined basket, is the most restful thing to look at I have ever seen. But for undying friendship and perfect unquestioning trust, give me a dog. The honest love and admiration I see in the big eyes of the little fellow at my feet adds to my self respect. He isn't a wonderfully wise dog, but he never leaves me day or night. He adores me utterly and appreciates me entirely. For the boundless wealth of affection he lavishes on me I think I owe him the little he eats, and a cushion to sleep on. Give your dogs and cats plenty of water. It prevents hydrophobia.—LAMPLIGHTER.

Inquiries.

Will some one please tell me how old a lemon tree must be to bear fruit, and if it will bear fruit in this climate? Should it be kept in a cellar over Winter or in a growing state in the house, and does it require a warm or cool temperature? I most particularly want to know if it will bear fruit with house treatment.

Will some one please give directions for knitting a square Summer shawl in some loose open stitch (spider or something similar) to be knit with Shetland wool and long wooden needles.—MRS. MCCLINTOCK, Gardner, Kan.

Please request "Paul Massie" to let the readers of this department know where we can get Herbert Spencer's "Treatise on Education," which he mentions, and you will oblige a "Country School Teacher."

Any bookseller can send for it for you.—ED.

I notice in the HOUSEHOLD several wishing to correspond with some one living in Kansas or Nebraska in regard to the country. I have lived in Nebraska 11 years. I live near the State line of Kansas, 200 miles west of the Missouri River. If any one wishing information will write their question, leaving place for answering and send stamp, I will answer them as correctly as possible. Direct BOX 31, Orleans, Neb.

I sometimes enter the room and both are asleep on their chairs. It makes me feel sad and lonely. Now, I want every little boy and girl to send him a paper or book, Sabbath school papers, Christmas books, any kind of amusement for him to help pass the time. Although he is 26 years old, he likes to read comic books and papers sometimes. His parents are both dead. His brothers and sisters are settled all over God's green earth. Please direct those papers to F. M. Graham, Lancaster, Jeff Co., Ind.—MRS. J. O. YOUNG.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?—"Candid," do I understand you to say kissing is an appearance of evil? If you do think so, I don't agree with you, and you men rave on promiscuous kissing. Whose fault is it? No fault of the girls, I am sure. I don't think there are many going to give a kiss unless asked to. But before I go much farther let me be understood as well as I can be. First, I will admit that there are some shallow women, and second that there are some true and noble men. I would like some of the young men who read the BLADE to answer my questions.

I will take up one of the nice, plain girls who don't wear frizzes, and a broad grin on her face when she is about to meet some man of this description face and one that is loving and true. She keeps company with one of you, but will not grant you the kiss which, perhaps, you ask for the first evening that you escort her home from a party. You think, "well, I'll have that kiss if it takes me years to get it," and young man how do you accomplish that? Instead of saying you respect her more for not kissing, you say, "I will think just as much of you if you will kiss me," and you will come and be a gentleman in every respect until you have her love and confidence. Then you get the kiss and if you did not love her you go off and tell the other young man about your triumph and get the wager, and what do you think of such? Instead of having a true heart beating for you, never knowing that you could be so base as to betray her trust? You know too, the worth of a kiss given in love if you have ever been so fortunate as to love.

And yet each one of you will say we like and respect the girls who are sparing in their kisses. Why don't you say so instead of gaining that love and then betraying her trust? It is human nature to kiss those we love and want a kiss in return. Who kisses our troubles away when we are children? Ask a mother not to kiss her child. See what her answer will be. I think, "Bessie," that if you would like to kiss "John" he will love you just as well as if you never kiss him, and then it will be a secret between them which he can know something of in future's store for him. And let me say to you men, it is the most trusting, confiding and pure girls that are the most cruelly betrayed, and why? Because you don't tell them what you think, but get their love and confidence and make their will yours, and you can laugh over what they have lost. One must be tempted before they fall. In conclusion let me say, if all men would be true all women would be pure. And a kiss given makes them no less pure in my estimation.—THOUGHT, Shelby, Neb.

CONTENTMENT.—Something in "Housekeeper's" remarks roused me. I'll not try to answer the questions she asks. "Practical" may do that, but I must say, "Housekeeper," you are certainly giving strange advice to the girls. How many thousand girls do you want grumbling over what to do? Di like to know? How many of your friends and acquaintances do their own housework of a necessity? I mean women who have married men without means to keep servants, and who are not sorry they did so. You forget that the very best women of the land have been, or are now, their own housekeepers.

Didn't Martha Washington once do housework? Didn't Pres. Garfield's good old mother marry a poor man and have to work hard in her own kitchen? Think you she ever regretted the step when she saw her son, the first of that union, the beloved of a whole land? You don't seem to understand that thousands of the wives and the daughters of the land gratefully enjoy housekeeping and housework, and think them no bugbear.

The kitchen work must be done. We can't do without it. And for my part I prefer to take care of my own, then I know it is done right. And the greatest blessing I ask of heaven is strength to perform that duty. I am not sorry that I married the poor man 10 short years ago and went to work by his side to gain a comfortable home, which to me is quite complete without hired help.

My dear girls, if you love a worthy rich man, marry him by all means; then try to use your wealth in a way to do others the most good. If you love a worthy man, marry him if he is worthy, even if he is too poor to own a house to keep. Go to work in earnest, be contented, and remember that the honest love of a good man, with a comfortable little home to live in, is all we need aspire to in this short life. Yes, contentyourself with that and you will be happy.—CONTENTED HOUSEKEEPER.

HOUSEHOLD PETS.—Our Household discourses on many subjects—female suffrage and sufferings, soap-making, school teaching, Ingersoll, in-growing nails, polygamy and patterns, but no one has ever said a word about the household pets and protectors—our cats and dogs; so please allow me to offer a few suggestions for the benefit of our humble friends and companions.

In the first place, don't keep cats and dogs at all. But if you must, keep them well. Give them shelter, plenty of food, and unvarying kindness. If their usefulness does not repay you, the satisfaction of seeing them handsome, happy and contented, will be sufficient reward. There are plenty of people who call themselves Christians, who keep poor abused creatures around them whose lives are a prolonged agony of slow starvation, and whose hollow, pleading eyes are a constant reproach. If the animals are not worth caring for, why are they not killed and put out of their misery? They prowl over the country, steal from the neighbors, and annoy sensitive people with their helpless wretchedness.

A well-fed dog never goes sheep-killing unless he is led on by hungry, neglected dogs that kill from necessity. If I were a tramp I'd avoid houses, even if ever so fine, where the dogs and cats are scared, sneaking skeletons, shivering in the storm and kicked and cuffed for even smelling of the warmth and food of the kitchen; I'd be more certain of charity in humble homes, where the cat has her basket behind the stove, and the dog has the air of being a privileged and responsible member of the family.

For a watch-dog, a little dog in the house is much better than a big dog outside. The big dog is usually away visiting all night, or he may be enjoled or poisoned into silence, but the bravest burglar has a wholesome horror of venturing into a house where there is a small dog who will "raise Cain" and others of Adam's descendants at the slightest provocation.

Many mothers give puppies and kittens to their babies and small children as playthings and a very wicked and inhuman practice it is. The poor, defenceless little animals endure untold torture, and it does incalculable harm to the children, who, being accustomed to inflicting pain from their earliest infancy, become insensible to the sufferings of others, and grow up cruel and hardened.

Then there are the people who let a swarm of kittens accumulate about the place till they become troublesome and then they carry them off and drop them somewhere to starve to death or become lawless robbers of bird's nests. The best way is to take the kittens as soon as they are born and tie them up in a clean rag and drown them "with neatness and dispatch."

Traps and poison rid a place of rats and mice better than cats, but some like to keep a cat for the sake of her beauty and companionship. The large, luxurious, laziness of a great, splendid, white cat, sleeping in a blue lined basket, is the most restful thing to look at I have ever seen. But for undying friendship and perfect unquestioning trust, give me a dog. The honest love and admiration I see in the big eyes of the little fellow at my feet adds to my self respect. He isn't a wonderfully wise dog, but he never leaves me day or night. He adores me utterly and appreciates me entirely. For the boundless wealth of affection he lavishes on me I think I owe him the little he eats, and a cushion to sleep on. Give your dogs and cats plenty of water. It prevents hydrophobia.—LAMPLIGHTER.

Inquiries.

Will some one please tell me how old a lemon tree must be to bear fruit, and if it will bear fruit in this climate? Should it be kept in a cellar over Winter or in a growing state in the house, and does it require a warm or cool temperature? I most particularly want to know if it will bear fruit with house treatment.

Will some one please give directions for knitting a square Summer shawl in some loose open stitch (spider or something similar) to be knit with Shetland wool and long wooden needles.—MRS. MCCLINTOCK, Gardner, Kan.

Please request "Paul Massie" to let the readers of this department know where we can get Herbert Spencer's "Treatise on Education," which he mentions, and you will oblige a "Country School Teacher."

Any bookseller can send for it for you.—ED.

I notice in the HOUSEHOLD several wishing to correspond with some one living in Kansas or Nebraska in regard to the country. I have lived in Nebraska 11 years. I live near the State line of Kansas, 200 miles west of the Missouri River. If any one wishing information will write their question, leaving place for answering and send stamp, I will answer them as correctly as possible. Direct BOX 31, Orleans, Neb.

Will some reader of the HOUSEHOLD please tell me how to rid my canaries of little red mites? I have hung little bags of sulphur in their cages, and sprinkled it in the bottom and have rubbed it into their feathers, but can not get rid of the pest. They are in good clean wire cages, no wood about them but the perches. If any one knows of a remedy that will not kill the birds, I will be very thankful if they will tell us all about it. Also will some one tell us where we can obtain a good work on the care and breeding of canaries? Are there any such books or pamphlets? If so, tell me which is the best.—CONSTANT READER.

I would like to reap the benefit of the HOUSEHOLD'S experience in house plants. What soils are best for coleus, geraniums and fuchias? When should geranium slips be started and how treated for Winter blooming? What fertilizers are best and how often applied? Perhaps some one will be glad to know that lumps of camphor gum pressed in at the roots of plants will destroy and prevent worms. Will "Chatta Bella" give me her experience with these flowers?—QUESTIONER, Doran, Iowa.

Have any of the readers of the BLADE the issue of April 13? I have commenced to read the story, "Throne and Scaffold," and am very desirous of obtaining the missing number. If any one has, who is willing to part with it, and will write to me I will be very glad. Address Mrs. L. S. Hayes, Brookfield, Washington Territory.

Will "Pearl," of Fall City, tell me what to means in the directions for her saw-teeth edging which was printed in the BLADE some time ago? Will some one send me the BLADE that has the directions for fancy back mittens, and I will pay the postage.—M. E. MORRIS, Hopkins, Nodaway Co., Mo.

I want a recipe for corn pone, such as the negroes in the South used to make; also a good recipe for hash made of meat, onions and potatos. Please publish this and oblige —MRS. NANCY CLOUD, Dalton City, Moultrie Co., Ill.

Will some one through the HOUSEHOLD give a remedy for neuralgia of stomach, chest and lungs?—NANNIE.

Will some one please tell me through the HOUSEHOLD where I can get an elephant pattern?—MRS. CRARA HANSON, Bloomer, Chippewa County, Wis.

A lace pattern accompanied the above inquiry, but as it was written upon both sides of the paper it could not be used.—ED.

I have a pattern for a very pretty pin cushion, called the "Centennial Ball," that will make a nice Christmas present. Any one wishing it may send their address to Clara Hanson, Bloomer, Wis., and I will send them the pattern and tell how it is made.

Will the HOUSEHOLD please give a recipe for making bologna out of beef?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Answers to Inquiries.

The following answer to many inquiries for something to do may bring good fortune to some one:

We are a middle aged couple—husband and I—with one son not yet in his teens; no living daughter of sister. We have a comfortable pioneer-farmer's home, each year adding to its improvement and convenience. We keep a man to help out of doors. I do all the housework, which includes the washing and sowing for the family of four. I am not very strong and often feel the need of a little help which is very difficult to get, except from Chinamen. Is there not among the readers of the HOUSEHOLD some homeless woman, 30 years of age or more, with (or without) some means of her own, who would be willing to work with me, a part of the time at least, and be "one of us," for the privilege of sharing our home?

Would Mary Clay or any one else like to correspond with me in regard to such an arrangement?

There are abundant opportunities here for women's employment at housework or sewing at good wages, $15 to $25 per month for the former and $1 per day for short jobs of either. Write freely and address—MRS. W. W. W., Box 3, San Buenaventura, Cal.

If "Antique" will send postal card to Commissioner of Emigration, Detroit, Mich., he will receive a pamphlet that might have of Michigan and its resources, or if he wishes to hear of this part of country, write—GEO. H. STEELE, Traverse City, Mich.

Thanks for printing the recipe for curing beef, yet it makes me say in your issue of December 21 in recipe, "beef packed very light." It should have been "packed very tight," solid, not loose—if not, the brine will not cover it. You know some people think they must always obey to the very letter all that is in recipe, when sometimes, and for that matter, they should at *all* times use a little discretion of their own. Please correct mistake, for we are anxious to have it corrected, knowing it to be a good way to corn beef, which of all meats is most difficult to keep.—MRS. E. BURGDORF.

If the lady from Massachusetts, signing her name "Fanny," desiring a moss agate, will send me her address, I will send her some, as I have some very nice ones.—MRS. G. W. SHELTON, Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Tell "Fannie" that I can get her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" here in this City for $1.65. Do not know what the postage will be on it from here to her place. I have a copy but do not care to part with it; besides it is in New York.

Also tell "A Reader" that by soaking the feet 15 or 20 minutes in strong, hot alum water i *s* as hot as it can be borne, it will afford immediate relief and permanently cure chilblains.—WAR VETERAN, box 844, Minneapolis, Minn.

Suppose a gentleman has an engagement with a lady to take a buggy ride on a certain evening, and that evening when he got there he found another gentleman there, what should the lady do, request the gentleman at her house that had no engagement to excuse her, or ask the one who had the engagement to excuse her?—LOUIS KAHN.

Unless the unexpected guest has come a long distance and can remain but a short time, the one with whom the lady made the engagement has the prior claim, and she should not ask him to excuse her.—ED.

I was reading in THE HOUSEHOLD of a lady wanting the words of the "White Pilgrim." If she will send me her address and postage I will send them to her.—CORA CARROLL, Fulton Co., Ind.

We must ask our friends not to send requests for songs through THE HOUSEHOLD. It only takes a few such to fill up the column of Inquiries, and they are of no general interest.—ED.

As we have said before, we cannot forward letters sent here without a stamp enclosed for that purpose. It is certainly as much as ought to be asked of us to handle the number received every week for that purpose. These must all be directed, and to do that the address must be hunted up, all of which takes time, and that, at this office, is absolutely money. We like to oblige our correspondents, but cannot be imposed upon. —ED.

Recipes.

Chocolate Cake, No. 1.—Two cupfuls of sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter, rubbed in with the sugar; 4 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separate; 1 cupful of sweet milk, 3 heaping cupfuls of sifted flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, sifted into flour; ½ teaspoonful of soda melted in hot water. Bake in jelly tins. Try before taking, as a difference in flour or sugar may make or spoil. Flavor if desired.

Filling.—Whites of 2 eggs, very light, 1 cupful of powdered sugar, ½ lb. grated chocolate wet in 1 tablespoonful of cream, 1 teaspoonful vanilla; beat sugar and eggs, then chocolate, whisk all together hard before adding vanilla; let the cakes get cold, spread between; add more sugar to make firm icing for top.

Chocolate Cake No. 2.—1 cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 3 cupfuls of flour, 4 eggs, ½ cupful of grated chocolate; stir butter and sugar to a cream, add yolks of eggs beaten light, then the whites in a froth, alternately with the flour; stir in the chocolate; bake in one large cake or square tins. This is nice, but No. 1 is elegant.—GIPSY.

To Stop the Flow of Blood.—Housekeepers, merchants and others, in handling knives, tools and other sharp instruments, very frequently receive severe cuts, from which blood flows profusely, and oftentimes endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease flowing as follows: Take the fine dust of tea, at all times accessible and easily obtained, and bind it closely to the wound. After the blood has ceased to flow laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound.

To Cure Chilblains.—The remedy is a poisonous one, but if used strictly according to directions will effect a cure without injury to the person.

Recipe—Twelve grains of corrosive sublimate; 2 ozs. alcohol.

Directions for use—Rub the afflicted parts well with the liquid, night and morning, and heat it in by the fire. Repeat the process for a week after the itching and burning ceases. In extreme cases add two more grains of corrosive sublimate. Great care should be taken to keep the feet dry and warm.—A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Bedbug Cure.—It is poison, and the antidote is whites of eggs. The cure is 1 pt. spirits of benzine, 1½ ozs. corrosive sublimate, 2 ozs. camphor gum. Apply to bedstead and all cracks in the wall with a feather. If the bugs are very bad put a spoonful in either whitewash, paste or mop-water; it will not injure the hands.—SNIP, Coldwater, Ia.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty, while it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

Our Young Folks.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF NOD.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Come, cuddle your head on my shoulder, dear,
Your head like the golden-rod;
And we will go sailing away from here
To the beautiful Land of Nod.
Away from life's hurry and flurry and worry,
Away from earth's shadows and gloom,
We will sail off together to a world of fair weather,
Where roses are always in bloom.

Come, shut your eyes and fold your hands,
Your hands like the leaf of a rose;
And we will go sailing to those fair lands
That never an atlas shows.
On the north and the west they are bound by rest,
On the south and the east by dreams,
'T is the country ideal where nothing is real,
But everything only seems.

Come, drop down the curtain of your dear eyes,
Your eyes like the bright blue bell;
And we will sail out under star-lit skies
To the land where the fairies dwell.
From the river of sleep our bark shall sweep
Till it reaches that tasteful isle
Which no man hath seen, yet where all have been,
And there we will pause awhile.

I will croon you a song as we drift along
To that shore that is blessed of God;
Then hoi for that fair land,
We 're off for that rare land,
That beautiful Land of Nod.

WILLIE'S CHRISTMAS.

BY HELEN S. CONANT.

"Mother! wake up, mother!" said Willie Dawson. Mrs. Dawson turned her head feebly on her pillow, and as she opened her eyes wearily, tried to smile at the little boy who stood anxiously at her bedside.

The daylight struggled feebly through the frost-covered windows of the room. It was not a comfortable room. There was no carpet on the floor, and the very small stove was cold and dark. On the table in the corner lay a heap of unfinished sewing, and there were three chairs besides the bed.

"If I build a fire, and get the room nice and warm, don't you think you can get up, mother?" said the little boy, as he struggled to keep a bright face, although big tears were crowding into his great blue eyes.

"Yes, Willie," said Mrs. Dawson, faintly; "I must get up and finish that work for the lady in the Village. I promised to take it home last week."

"But you couldn't work, mother, when you were so sick. Now I'll make a fire right off, and then you'll feel ever so much better."

Willie went out into the small shed adjoining the cottage, where was some brushwood he had dragged in the day before. The snow had drifted in through the broken window during the night, and the wood was almost covered up, but Willie dug it out bravely, and carried an armful in to the tiny stove.

"Now, mother. I'll have a jolly fire in two minutes," said he. But the wood was wet and green, and however carefully he held the match to the smallest twigs he could not produce a spark.

Willie gave up in despair, and stood thoughtfully considering what to do next. His mother meanwhile had fallen into a feverish sleep, and Willie felt that a terrible responsibility rested on his small shoulders. To-morrow was Christmas-day, too, and somehow that seemed to make things a great deal harder. He could not help thinking about last Christmas, when his father was alive, and how good and kind he thought so many pretty things for his mother and himself. And now his father was dead, and his mother was sick—very sick, perhaps—and he thought with terror that she might die too. He crept softly to the bed and looked at her. Suddenly the thought flashed across him that she might have a doctor. She had said the day before that she did not need one, but he was sure she must have been mistaken. He had read stories of doctors who were very kind men, and did lots of nice things for people. Perhaps the doctor in the Village was a kind man, and would know just how to make his mother well and happy again. He thought he would go and see, and then he could bring him—perhaps bring him back, and surprise his mother when she waked up.

He went on tiptoe for his cap, which hung on a nail in the corner. It was a pretty little fur cap, a relic of Willie's happier days. But the cap alone was not sufficient protection against the biting wind of a snowy morning. The wonderful cold Willie had no overcoat, and his Summer jacket was thin and worn. But the stout-hearted little fellow did not think of the cold; but what he did think of, suddenly and with great sinking of heart, was that he had no money to offer the doctor. He knew there was none in the house, for he had spent the last cent the night before for a little tea for his mother.

Willie wondered how much the doctor would ask. He thought 10 cents would do, perhaps, for 10 cents seemed a great deal of money to him, and he must manage to get it somehow. He had heard boys in the City talk about getting jobs to do, and he must try for one now. But here in the country there was no gentlemen's horses to hold, nor any sidewalks to clean off, and what could he do? He went to the door and looked out. A great deal of snow had fallen in the night, and it lay level and sparkling all over the fields. There was no house very near, and everything was so still and lonely that the timid little boy's courageous heart gave way, and he began to sob bitterly.

"Is breakfast ready, Susan?" said Uncle Tom Parsons, as he entered the warm kitchen of a New England farm house. A bright fire was snapping in the cooking-stove, and a hot breakfast was smoking on the table. Aunt Sue and Lucindy the "help" were talking and laughing together it was as cheerful a place as you could have found anywhere.

The whole house was cheerful, for that matter, for Lucindy had already kindled big roaring wood fires in every room. The great south parlor was the best of all, for it was finished with hemlock boughs, which filled the room with a spicy odor, and in the center stood a gigantic Christmas tree, covered with rosy apples, little lace bags of candy, and other pretty ornaments. Among its branches were gingerbread and short-cake, elephants and rabbits, and dogs and cats, and if you had pulled aside the curtain, and peeped through the glass door of the cupboard, you would have seen a wonderful army of toys on the shelves inside. But they were not to be taken out and put on the tree until morning.

"It snowed pretty heavy all night, I reckon," said Uncle Tom. "It took me most an hour to shovel a path out to the barn, and the hen-house is all blocked up yet. That big drift by the gate must be broken up, too. It'll take the oxen to do that. Lucky Madge and the boys are not coming till the afternoon train. Don't believe I could get the sleigh over to the station now if I tried."

"Hope the railroad isn't blocked up," said Aunt Sue.

"Them big snow-plows they have now will clear it out before noon if 'tis,"

Uncle Tom and Aunt Sue were the last brother and sister left of a large family. Every one of those who had made the old farm-house merry on Christmas-days long past were sleeping in the grave-yard by the Village church, and the only one these two kind-hearted people had left to love was Madge, their niece, whom they had tenderly brought home to the old farm years before, when her parents had died and left her an orphan. Now she was married, and her holiday visits with her husband and four rollicking boys were the bright days in the old farm-house.

"Have you been over to see that woman yet that moved into the house down beyond the pasture?" asked Uncle Tom, as he finished his cup of smoking coffee.

"No, I haven't been yet," said Aunt Sue. "I was going to send Lucindy over to-day with some pie and things, but she says there hasn't been a mite of smoke coming out of the chimney this morning, and I thought maybe she'd gone off to spend Christmas with her folks somewhere."

"Give me the things, and I'll drive around and leave 'em when I go to the station. I saw a light in the house last night. I guess she's home," said Uncle Tom. "She must be awful poor," he added, "that shanty isn't actually fit for a woodshed. You ought to go and see her, Susan. She may be suffering, when here we are with more'n we know how to eat up."

"Well, I did mean to go right off; but she's kept herself so close that I thought maybe she didn't care to be neighborly. She ain't been near us except to Marm Davis's to ask for some sewing work. She told Marm Davis that her husband was a sea-captain, and that he died ashore last Summer with fever. She came here to live because it wouldn't cost her so much as in the City, and she thought she could get plenty of sewing to do in the Village. Marm Davis gave her some, but she said yesterday she hadn't brought it back yet, and she thought likely as not she'd gone off with

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

More About Manures.

Success in farming consists in no small degree, on the economical production of the best quality of manure and its right use. This constitutes the foundation of the successful culture of old lands which are more or less deficient in plant food. A thorough understanding of the needs of the soil; the qualities and constituents of manures; the most economical methods of obtaining them; how best to preserve them, and how, when and to what crops they should be applied, are each essential to the production of the best results.

Attention has previously been directed to the necessity of saving the liquid manure, and it matters but little whether it is collected in cisterns and then conveyed to the manure heap, or whether dry muck, sawdust or other materials are used to absorb it, or it is retained with the solid excrements of the animals by being absorbed by the litter that is allowed to accumulate in the well-trodden, nearly covered yard, or beneath sheds or roomy stables.

As an absorbent, dry muck is quite valuable. A fine soil colored black or brown with particles of carbon remaining from the decay of vegetable matter, is, of all others, the best known for arresting and assimilating ammonia which is as abundant in barnyard manures, and which is ever present in minute quantities in the atmosphere.

In the surface soil of nearly all the clay lands that have been cleared for a period of nearly a quarter of a century or more, there is already a great deficiency of humus or vegetable matter which should be returned to the soil. The importance of dry swamp muck, or of leaf mould, as an absorbent of the liquid manures of the barn and stable, is much underestimated. Every effort that is made to increase the value of the solid constituents of the barnyard manure by incorporating with it the liquid manures, is a step in the right direction. Where dry muck and loam are scattered daily in the stalls of the cattle, it indicates good judgment on the part of the husbandman. It is poor economy to purchase manures abroad, until both the solid and liquid manures are utilized that can be had at home. It is safe to assume that $25 expended in saving and combining the urine of animals with their solid excrements, would supply fully as much phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen as $50 worth of commercial fertilizers of the best quality.

More attention should be given than heretofore to the most economical production of vegetable matter, and the question should be, if possible, the amount of the annual increase or decrease of organic matter in each field. On a large proportion of the forest lands of Central Ohio and Indiana, the supply of organic matter should be increased by a judicious system of rotation, in which red clover is added by turn-yard manure. The clover crop should not be pastured too closely, or when hogs are turned in when it is in full bloom the number should be so few that the stems and leaves would not be eaten, but would remain on the soil. These, with the roots, would afford a large amount of vegetable mold, and the even distribution of the rich manure of the swine would be of additional advantage. If, in the clover is cut short at the proper time, and the land is prepared both day and seed, there will still be in the surface soil 7,800 pounds of air-dry roots, which, a careful analysis has shown contain 23 pounds of potash, 9½ of soda, 14½ of magnesia, 88½ of lime, 17 of phosphoric acid, 10½ of sulphuric acid, and 50 of nitrogen. The three most important of these substances—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—aggregate in value nearly $12 at current market rates, to say nothing of the other less valuable constituents that are also assimilated in part by the production of subsequent crops. Red clover is the cheapest of manures, and the tops and roots are of the greatest possible value, but the crop should always be supplemented by the application of barn-yard manures.—*W. K., in Farm and Fireside.*

Prevention or Cure.

Fowls, like folks, are subject to divers diseases, though sick fowls should be the exceptions in any flock. Our own experience proves that if those who were first interested in breeding pure poultry and took the greatest possible care of them, we had a great deal of trouble with the whole catalog of fowl sicknesses we knew of and some that were new to us. Since then a diseased fowl is a rarity in our yards, and what is the wherefore of the foregoing? Simply this, as we verily believe, we used to baby our birds too much. Your high-fancy, drawing-room, cosseting-up, wheedling-off child, pampered and tended all the time and humored to every whim and caprice, is very likely to grow up like a potato sprout in the cellar, with a remarkable development but poor constitution.

Our children have full paternal authority for whipping when due, and letting the weather in among their truant locks, wherever not against the laws of common sense or prudence. Your extra-delicate, hyper-esthetic babies and children catch everything that's going, to use a common expression, and can almost always be found with red flannel round their throats, strong indications of epizoot, or a smell of paregoric about their persons. Dosed, by mother or a raw English turnip well flattened then, in nine cases out of ten. So with your parlor chickens. They become delicate with over-attention, or more properly the wrong kind of attention, and get off their feed at the slightest provocation. We have diagnosed lots of such cases, and came to the same conclusion every time. The remedy is in prevention. Bring your fowls up healthy and hardy from infancy, so to speak. Let them become used to cars and quarters, about half way between a common farmer's poultry lean-to, and the city fancier's steel plate, magazine hen house.

Don't try to expose your flocks unnecessarily, but let them expose themselves, to a breezy broadside if they wish, and hunt for a lunch never and then afar off.

We are often asked what to commend for a tonic or stimulating food for poultry, and have usually hesitated, for modesty sake, about recommending an article made by ourselves. But potent medicines don't flourish in a bashful atmosphere, and we will simply echo the sentiments of numerous patrons when we say that "Blatchford's Universal Poultry Food" has the reputation here and everywhere tried, of being the best thing of the kind ever used. Still, prevention is much better.

We might add here, that we consider it highly proper to unnaturally stimulate fowls for laying about excessive egg-production, for in this way as much profit can often be got out of them in two years, as in three if allowed their own way. Even then, we should use no spices or stimulants when our fowls were laying well, but tone them with pressmen's when they were getting off duty. What we should give, would not have the effect of a medicine, but act more like giving a man a glass of whiskey (which is against our principles, by the by) to stimulate him. In the course of two years the hen thus stimulated, will be like a man who has braced himself up on drink for a while, somewhat used up. Then we send her to pot.—*Poultry and Farm Journal.*

Storing Away Farm Machinery.

It seems almost useless to say anything upon this subject, for it has been written upon so much. And yet this very voluminousness of the literature upon the subject affords the best excuse for adding to it, for it shows how important the subject is, and how well this importance is recognized by first-class farmers. "A penny saved is a penny gained." And as easy a way as any to gain a penny is to save it; in fact we are of the opinion that it is easier to save dollars than to earn them, and that the easiest way to save dollars is to take care of the farm machinery.

We have noticed that plows last, on an average, about three years; wagons eight to 10 years; reapers and mowers eight; drills eight to 10. We think these figures are fully as large as the truth warrants. We know of many implements which have not lasted so long, and of many that have lasted much longer. We to-day can point to wagons that have been in constant and hard use for 20 years, reapers that have stood the wear and tear of several use for more than 10 years, drills that have been in use as long, and other agricultural implements that have stood the wear of fully twice the average age of such implements. These implements were not made of unusually good materials nor were they suffered to be idle. They were put to constant use. What, then, is the secret of their greater endurance? It is simply this—they are taken care of. When not in use they are put away and put away properly.

These implements not only lasted longer, but while they were in use they very rarely failed. They were always ready for work. The reapers did not break down in the middle of harvest and compel all hands to lie idle while some one went to the railroad station to get reapers; the drills did not fail just when the wheat ought to be sown; the wagons were not always breaking down and occasioning delays and vexation. Another thing may be said in their favor, and that is that they always did good work. The reapers cut a smooth stubble and put the grain down in good condition; the plows did not refuse to scour; the drills put the wheat in just as a first-class drill would, and these implements did good work not only while they were new, but till the last year they were in use.

These implements were not a continual source of expense for repairs. Implements exposed to the weather require frequent repairings, and repairs are high priced. We know of reapers kept for eight years, the necessary repairs of which would average $10 per year. And these breakages were occasioned by rusting of steel, rotting of wood, and loosening of bolts, all occasioned by exposure to rain, air and sun, and which could have been prevented by housing them when not in use. Would it not have paid to run them under one cheap shed that would have kept off the sun and rain?

A very cheap shed will do. It need not be costly or grand. Cheap boards will do; they need not be painted but they ought to be. Thirty or $40 will make a shed sufficient to shelter all the machinery on an ordinary farm. The saving in two years will pay for it. It will prevent the rain from rusting the iron and steel; it will prevent the rain from rotting the woodwork; it will prevent the air and sun from loosening bolts and tenons. If the steel work is kept bright, and the woodwork clean the implements will do more and better work than if allowed to rust and rot.

Before machinery is stored away it should be cleaned, the steel parts oiled, the wood work painted. If any parts are weak they should be strengthened. Machinery should be stored away in perfect order for work when needed.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Wintering Bees in Cellars.

A correspondent of the *Bee Journal* gives, in that paper, the result of his experience of 30 years in wintering bees in cellars, from which we extract the following:

A warm cellar, under a dwelling house occupied by a family, no matter how damp, if the water does not reach the bees, I consider a safe place for them; while a cellar that freezes and thaws at every change in Winter, I would consider a very unsafe place to risk them. I have wintered bees in wet cellars (so wet that water stood all over the cellar bottom all Winter) and have had them come out in fine condition after remaining there from the middle of November until May 10. Bees will winter in a warmer atmosphere than many suppose, as they will stand more heat than cold, where the atmosphere is kept pure. Where small lots of bees are to be wintered, a necessity of ventilating a cellar, but when a cellar is to be filled with bees, it is necessary to ventilate from the top of the room. I use a 3-inch tin pipe, 24 feet long, with an elbow at the bottom long enough to reach through the wall. This pipe goes up on the outside of the building and enters the cellar near the top of the room, where the bees are kept. I have no draft of fresh air coming into the room from any quarter, and I have found that if I wish the bees to keep quiet I must keep fresh air away from them.

I carry my bees into the cellar about the middle of November. All are put in just as they were found on the summer stands, with a cloth on the top of the frames, all covered with bee glue, and a board on the top of that. I use no plank or benches to put them on in the cellar, but pile up in columns, four deep; the first or bottom tier is placed on caps from the hives, 10 inches high; this brings the bottom tier about one foot from the cellar bottom, and every colony on the bottom tier is raised up from the bottom board ¾ inch, while all the rest are left just as they were when in the yard; entrance all open and top of hive tight as glue, cloth, top-board and the weight of the pips will make them. When all are packed in this way I close and bank up the cellar, including the windows, and let them entirely alone until it is time to put them out, which, as a rule, is the latter part of April or the first of May.

Lincoln Sheep.

The Lincoln sheep are comparatively a rare breed in the United States. They are the largest breed known, under exceptional circumstances dressing up to 50 pounds per quarter. At two years old they are recorded to have dressed 160 pounds. They require good care and plenty of sufficient food. They have been introduced in some sections of the West and South, and are reported as well liked, but further time is needed to fully establish their complete adaptability to our Western climate. Other long wooled sheep as the Cotswold and the Downs, are giving good satisfaction, and there seems no good reason why these will not on our flush pastures with some succulent food in the winter do equally well.

In England 14 pounds of wool average has been sheared as a first clip from a lot of 50 yearling wethers, the same averaging 140 pounds each, five weight at four months old. They have been known in the United States since 1835, and their long, lustrous fleeces, measuring nine inches in length, are the perfection of combing wool.

The Lincolns, originally, were large, coarse, and with ragged, oily fleeces and hard feeders. The improved Lincolns were made by judicious crosses, of Leicester rams, careful selection and good feeding, and in England their wool has now a separate class at the fairs.—*Nashville Southern Industries.*

"Vaccination" for Chicken Cholera.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, of Zanesville, O., says that during the past Summer he has vaccinated 2,000 fowls in yards badly smitten with chicken cholera, and of this number only 11 died. Of fowls in the same yard not vaccinated, all died. The proper procedure in such cases is as follows:

"Vaccinate a hen, and in eight days her system will be thoroly inoculated; then cut off her head and catch the blood in some vessel, then pour the blood on paper to dry; a half drop of this blood is sufficient to vaccinate your whole flock. Catch the fowl you wish to vaccinate, and with a pin or knife make a little scratch on the thigh (just enough to draw blood), then moisten a little piece of the paper with the dried blood on and stick it on the chicken's leg where you scratched it, then let the fowl run, and you need have no need of chicken cholera."

In the course of his experiments Mr. Griffith has dried enough blood to vaccinate 10,000 fowls. He offers to send free of charge, to such as wish to try the cure, enough blood to start with. All he asks is that the application be made soon as the blood loses its virtue by long keeping, and that experimenters report results.—*Scientific American.*

BEN BUTLER,

Governor of Massachusetts, Favors a Radical Change in the Manner of Voting.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Gov. Butler, in his inaugural address, presents his views upon free and equal suffrage at great length. He suggests a national poll tax for State purposes to be assessed, as now, on polls of citizens and then if any citizen chooses to pay it by doing his duty as a citizen by voting, let that act be a discharge and payment of such tax. He recommends a revision of the registration laws, and that they be sufficiently guarded to prevent frauds without creating actual obstruction or undue burden upon the voters. Regarding a free ballot and fair count, the Governor says why not provide that all votes shall be enclosed in self-sealing envelopes of the same size, quality and color, to be furnished by the State? Then the size and complexion of the ballot will be immaterial.

The suggestion is made that a law be passed allowing women to vote under the same regulations as men in municipal elections, which law shall take effect when it shall be accepted by a majority of the women voting at some general election, provision to be made obviating the objection women may have to go into wardrooms and voting places for the purpose of exercising the right of suffrage.

The law restricting naturalization to the Supreme and Superior Courts should, the Governor says, be repealed. The labor question will form the subject for further communication. Considerable space is devoted to the question of crimes, and the Legislature is asked to pass an act providing that whoever is convicted of willfully attempting the derail a moving railway train shall suffer death.

The evils of dealing in futures and cornering wheat, corn, etc., are noticed at length.

The following institutions, the Governor says, should be abolished: State Reformatory Prison for Women, the Reform School for Boys, and the Industrial School for Girls. They are too costly for any supposed good they do.

Wagner's Music.

Chicago Times.

Patti is authority for the statement that no one can sing Wagner's music and preserve the voice unimpaired. She might have added that it can't be played without wearing out the trom-bones, bass drums, and other instruments in the orchestra, and producing corns on the ears of the hearers.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the scalp from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

The Sunday School.

The Believing People.

LESSON 3, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1883.

Golden Text—Then they that gladly received his word were baptized.—Acts 2: 41.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 2: 37-47.

37. Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?

38. Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

39. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

40. And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves from this untoward generation.

41. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls.

42. And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.

43. And fear came upon every soul, and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles.

44. And all that believed were together, and had all things common.

45. And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart.

47. Praising God, and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

When they heard this, they said, What shall we do? (v. 37.) That's a good question for everybody to ask, after hearing a sermon. But that is not the commonest question at such a time. There are ten sermon hearers who will ask, or who will answer the question, How did the minister preach? where there is one to ask earnestly, What am I going to about this matter? And there are not less than five to one who will tell what their neighbors, rather than themselves, ought to do about this. "Pentecostal preaching is a favorite theme with church members; but there is not so much said as there might be about Pentecostal hearing. Pentecostal hearing prompts the hearers to say with all their heart, "What shall we do?"

Repent and be baptized, every one of you (v. 38.) There are always two things incumbent on any evil doers: first, the turning away from his sin with all his heart, and then the giving some proof of his changed mind. If I have wronged another by word or act, I ought to be grieved over my fault; and I ought to show him whom I have wronged that I am grieved. An open acknowledgment of one's fault is as clearly a duty as is a mental confession of that fault. Be sorry, and show you are sorry. It is not enough for any sinner to repent of his sin; he is in duty bound to make a frank acknowledgment in God's approved way, of his dependent trust in Christ, and of his fellowship with Christ's people. "Repent, and be baptized."

To you is the promise, and to your children (v. 39.) God's promises are to us, but not to us alone. Our faith ought to be for ourselves, but not for ourselves only. God's promises to us extends to our children also. Our faith ought not to stop short of the limit of the promise; it should include our children with ourselves. If a parent or a teacher cannot have faith, an abiding faith, for children, children is given to God into his charge, he is not fitted to be either parent or teacher. He knows not the Scriptures nor the power of God.

Save yourselves from this crooked generation (v. 40.) That looks as if a man ought not to be carried to hell by his surroundings. Many a man has lived in a crooked generation, and adapted himself to it most completely. And many a man has lived in a crooked generation, and kept straight all the way through it. If your generation is crooked, that is no reason that you should be. But if you would keep straight in this generation, or in any other, you have got something to do about it. Your responsibility is for yourself in your generation. If your generation is crooked, see that you don't crook with it. "Save yourselves from this crooked generation."

And all that believed were together, and had all things common (v. 44.)—That was oneness in both faith and works, in belief and practice. It is said that this "Christian communism" was an experiment of the early church, growing out of the peculiar state of the times, and the peculiar danger of the disciples; and that is not the thing for to-day. But it is to be inferred from this, that the early church found that loving harmony between fellow church-members was an unwise or an undesirable state of things? At what period of the Christian dispensation was it ascertained that members of the same local church were not to speak to one another unless they had been regularly introduced? It is admitted on all hands that the literal communism of the apostolic church is not to be expected, or perhaps to be desired, at the present day. But is there no vestige remaining of the spirit of that communism? Is there nothing like Christian unity to be looked for in the estate church today? That is a question well worth thinking about.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

An "Immense" Porter.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The porter of the Fifth-avenue Hotel is, perhaps, the most aristocratic and haughty porter the world has ever seen. His business is handling trunks, but he would no more touch a trunk than he would touch a red-hot coal. He commands a small army of under porters, who wear check jackets and really move the trunks of guests. The head porter seldom speaks, but contents himself with posing in elegant attitudes about the corridor of the hotel, smoking fragrant cigars and gazing with immense condescension upon the Legislators and bankers who throng the hotel. His attire is fashionable in the extreme. It is not gaudy, but it is rich. He wears a silk hat, a blonde beard parted in the middle and light gloves. I am told by a man who knows him that he talks with great gravity and weight upon political affairs, and has a fondness for things European, but that he never talks of the hotel and becomes magnificently silent when trunks are mentioned, even in an indirect and casual manner. It must be a great thing to be the greatest porter in the world.

Bismarck and Mommsen.

London Daily News.

The prosecution of the greatest of living historians by the greatest of living statesmen is a scandal the magnitude of which is scarcely affected by its paltriness. A Superior Court has quashed the decision of an inferior tribunal, which had acquitted Prof. Mommsen of the charge of libeling Prince Bismarck, and the trial will begin again. Whatever may be the decision of the court, the victory will remain with the eminent German scholar. Prince Bismarck's petty and vexatious proceeding is really an attempt to prosecute history. The pen which has drawn, with graphic contempt, too faithful to the weaker sides of the character it depicted, the tiresome respectability of Pompey and the fussy efforts of Cicero to convert a second rate man of letters, according to Mommsen's injurious estimate of him, into a third rate man of action, might take a signal revenge on Prince Bismarck. But the historian is probably more magnanimous than the statesman.

Frozen Truth.

Texas Siftings.

An exchange says that a Democratic victory in 1884 will revive the dormant industries of the country. As far as that goes, a Democratic victory in 1884 will be more apt to revive all the old political deadbeats that have been hibernating since the war. A Democratic success in 1884 would be of great benefit to the country, provided the liberal, progressive wing of the party be in the ascendancy. On the other hand, if the old Bourbon element of the party succeeds in running the machine, then the industrial interests of the country will be revived, very much as a man who has fainted, is revived in Nevada. A piece of Limburger cheese is held under his nose, and if there is a spark of life in him, he gets up, and run off howling at the top of his voice.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The President laid before the Senate a communication transmitting the report of the Mississippi River Commission, with maps, etc. Ordered printed.

Sen. Garland, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the original bill as a substitute for the bills referred to that Committee, providing for forfeiting certain land grants. The bill, in brief, authorizes the Attorney General to institute suits in the name of the United States against the roads granted lands which are not patented, the same with a view to obtaining judgment of forfeiture, and provides that if within one year previous to the passage of the act, the roads in question shall have made substantial progress in construction, they shall be exempt from the judgment of forfeiture.

At the close of the morning hour the calendar was taken up.

At 1:25 the Senate resumed consideration of the Fitz-John Porter bill, and Sen. Logan continued his remarks. In justification of his remark the other day about people sometimes changing their mind, Sen. Logan sent to the Clerk and had read two letters—one letter of Gen. Pope to Pres. Grant in April, 1874, stating that Gen. Porter had claimed to have procured new evidence which would either acquit him or greatly modify the judgment in the case, and asking the President to examine the question, or have it examined and acted upon "as far as justice or mercy demand;" the other, the President's reply, saying he regarded the case as one of great importance, particularly to the army and navy; that he had read the evidence given before the court martial, and also Gen. Porter's subsequent defense, determined that, if he had been wrong, he (Gen. Grant) would right him as far as he could, and that he had come to the conclusion no new facts had been developed and it was doubtful whether by the action of the Executive alone a new trial could be legally given.

Sen. Logan said he would make no comment on Pres. Grant's letter, but would say it to be left to common sense. Upon the question of the condition of the road, which the friends of Gen. Porter said was encumbered with 2,000 wagons, Sen. Logan said he had made a calculation showing these nine miles of road would hold just 350 wagons, instead of 2,000. The argument that Porter was not to blame for failing to obey promptly the 6:30 order was answered by the fact that he had received a prior order dated 4 o'clock on the 27th, stating the enemy was moving upon the Union lines and he (Porter) must be ready at any moment.

Sen. Logan proceeded next to consider what he called the second branch of the case, namely: was there a battle on the 29th of August, 1862? One reason given by the Schofield Board for their report in Gen. Porter's favor was, there was no battle that day, but only a skirmish. How the Board could have reached that conclusion he could not understand, for it was directly contradicted by the evidence, and upon this point he read from the testimony of Gens. McDowell, Reynolds, Schenck, Robinson, Griffin, Gov. Birney, Siegel and other Union officers, and also from reports of officers of Jackson's command to show that there was a severe battle that day. One of the division commanders under Longstreet that day (Gen. Wilcox) was now an officer of the Senate and had told him (Logan) that his troops were engaged in the battle of the 29th.

Sen. Sewell—"If the Senator succeeds in proving that, he will place the commanding officer in a very bad position."

Sen. Logan—"I will prove it by Gen. Wilcox, and by Lee and by Longstreet."

Sen. Sewell—"There is no question but that Longstreet was there the 29th."

Sen. Logan—"Yes, and he was in the fight, too."

Sen. Sewell—"That has always been denied by Gen. Pope."

Sen. Logan—"It makes no difference who denies it. I am talking about the fact. It's very strange, this constant effort to make this the trial of Pope."

Sen. Sewell—"It ought to be."

Sen. Logan—"Oh, yes! Well, I make it a trial of Porter, and I will make this country understand too, that it is Porter who is on trial for disobedience of Pope's orders."

Claiming to have shown beyond doubt there was a battle on the 29th, Logan said, the next question was, did Porter receive any order to take part in that battle, and if so, did he obey or disobey it? Porter arrived at Bristow Station at 9:30 in the morning and 10 minutes later he wrote Burnside saying among other things he thought his luck star was up, and adding: "I hope Mac's star is up too." What did that mean? "Mac," had been removed from the command of the army, and Pope had been put there in his stead, and the hope was to get Pope out and have "Mac" restored. That was the meaning of that remark. Again, Porter wrote in the same letter: "You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria." Why by way of Alexandria? If the army was successful it would follow the enemy into the interior of Virginia, but Alexandria was a place to retreat to in case of defeat. There were only two ways to explain Porter's conduct: Either he was a coward, or else he did not intend to fight under Pope, and, as the Senator from New Jersey (Sewell) had so well said, the other explanation must be accepted.

Sen. Sewell asked Sen. Logan whether he meant to convey the idea that Porter was on the flank of the Confederate army or anywhere near it.

Sen. Logan—"No, I do not wish to convey the idea he was on the Confederate army right; but he was not, if he had obeyed Pope's order, he would have been on it—on the Confederate flank."

Sen. Logan denied there was a large force in Porter's front, and read from Confederate reports to show that the "dust" of which Porter spoke was made by driving a few mules along the road with a brush tied to their tails. [Laughter.] "Dust in the road," said Sen. Logan, "attacked by 1,200 mules and a brush pile, and though he had 12,000 men under his command, scared so badly that he retreated, and he wants to be restored to the army from which he was expelled because when he was ordered to attack he failed to obey on account of mules and brush. Why, had he been a volunteer soldier he would not have been permitted to stay in this country. There never was a man in the volunteer service who would have had cheek enough to come before Congress or any other tribunal and ask that this evidence should be spread out before the world."

Sen. Logan gave way for a motion by Sen. Cockrell to go into Executive session. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hurris (Mass.) to transfer the administration of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department; one by Mr. Holman (Ind.) limiting to two years the period of presentation from time the same shall accrue of claims against quartermasters or commissary bureaus, and to one year from the passage of the act for presentation of claims for injuries sustained in suppressing Indian hostilities.

At the conclusion of the call of States, the House proceeded to the consideration of bills touching the administration of tax laws. The first bill was one relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars free from tax to adjacent territory. Passed. It places tobacco exported by rail into Canada and Mexico on the same footing as tobacco exported in vessels. A bill was also passed to empower Postmasters to administer oaths to importers of books.

The following were also passed: Bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow a drawback on distilling worms manufactured for export; authorizing the United States Commissioner to take acknowledgments of the transfer of United States bonds; the Senate bill to permit grain, brought by Canadian farmers, to be ground in United States mills adjacent to the Canadian territory under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

A bill was also passed providing that Persian tobacco may be sold by the manufacturer or producer in form of carrottes directly to a legally qualified manufacturer, to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking tobacco without the payment of the tax.

Mr. White (Ky.) offered an amendment reposing the tobacco tax. Ruled out on point of order.

Mr. Hatch (Mo.) offered an amendment providing no license shall be demanded of any person buying tobacco from the producer or grower. Ruled out on point of order. The bill then passed.

The bill to fix the term of office of Collectors of Internal Revenue promised to give rise to protracted discussion, and was withdrawn. Twice during the consideration of the foregoing bills a vote was demanded, and it was only after great delay in each case that a quorum could be secured to pass between tellers.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, but, without transacting any business, adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

A number of petitions were presented for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

At the close of the morning hour, Sen. Logan continued his argument against the Fitz John Porter bill.

Sen. Logan finished his speech at 2:05. Sen. Sherman tried to have the bonded whisky bill taken up, but Sewell said he wished to occupy about half an hour reading the testimony in the Porter case in reply to Logan's statements. Sherman said that at the conclusion of Sewell's remarks, he would again ask the Senate to take up the whisky bill.

Sen. Hale moved the Porter bill be indefinitely postponed.

Sen. Sewell called for the ayes and noes, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

AYES—Aldrich, Blair, Cameron (Wis.), Chilcott, Conger, Davis (Ills.), Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Lapham, Logan, Miller (Cala.), Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Rollins, Windom—20.

NOES—Beck, Brown, Cameron (Pa.), Coke, Davis (W. Va.), Garland, Gorman, Groome, Groover, Hampton, Harris, Jackson, Johnston, Jonas, Jones (Fla.), Lamar, McPherson, Mahone, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sewell, Slater, Vance, Voorhees, Walker—23.

The following pairs were announced:—Allison with Bayard; Anthony with Burrow; Harrison with Cockrell; Plumb with Vest; McMilligan with Ranson; Ferry with Farley; Sawyer with Camden; Van Wyck with Fair; Saunders with Williams; Ingalls with Harris.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Sen. Hoar moved to postpone its further consideration for a week in order to give Senators time to examine evidence in the case, and if he were compelled to vote now without having opportunity to examine the evidence on this and other points, he should have to vote against the bill.

Sen. Allison moved to proceed to the consideration of Executive business. Lost—ayes, 24; noes, 29.

Sen. Conger asked for the reading of the report of the committee on the Porter case, and the Secretary began to read it.

Sen. Sewell said it was evident that Conger was determined to prevent a vote on the bill this evening, and therefore he moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11.

Mr. Sherwin (Ill.) presented a memorial from the American Social Science Association asking Congress to distribute money among the several States for educational purposes. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Townsend (O.) in the chair.

Mr. Browne's (Ind.) amendment providing for the gradual abolition of the pay corps of the army, was adopted.

Mr. Calkin's (Ind.) amendment providing that it shall not be construed to retire any officer to rank less than his actual rank in the army at the date of retirement, was adopted.

Additional amendments having been offered and debated, all were withdrawn and the original provision in the bill struck out by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) called attention to the fact that in the various items of the bill there was a reduction in appropriations and inquired whether the reduction was for the purpose of making a good showing.

Mr. Butterworth (O.) replied that the appropriations were sufficient. He would assure the gentleman that the Republican party would not turn over to the next Congress as many opportunities of making up deficiencies as it had encountered when it came into power.

Hiscock (N. Y.) denied that there existed any preconceived plan to create deficiencies to be provided for by the next Congress, though the Committee on Appropriations of the Forth-sixth Congress had intentionally thrown a large amount of deficiency upon the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Blount (Ga.)—"Give us the items."

Mr. Hiscock replied that the gentleman would find the items if he referred to the speech delivered by him (Hiscock) last session. The deficiencies to be provided for amounted to $27,000,000.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) said he recognized the economy of the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Robesou) the accepted leader of the other side, who was never so much of a leader as in defeat, for he stood defeat, and the rest did not. He (Bobeson) had the courage of his convictions, for he was convicted, while the rest had not been. The gentleman had given Burke's definition of economy, but did not draw the lesson of economy from Burke. The Republicans got their lessons of economy from the man who killed the President, while he babbled, as men babbled to-day of the future glory in store for them, "Glory, glory, I am going to the Lordy, and I'm so glad." [Hisses on the Republican side.]

Mr. Humphrey—"Let him sing the Democratic song."

Mr. Cox—"The Democratic song is, 'Hail Columbia.' This song was sung by a man who was justly hanged, and who, in his babbling, gave the same sort of voice you have given here to-day to your claim to have been numbered in your politics, because you are so pious and good."

Mr. Reed (Me.) said in his personal experience the speech of the gentleman from New York had been warmed over six times The gentleman from New York was not reaching for the Presidency—he was reaching for a place to reach for it from, and he had been enabled to reach to put himself right with gentlemen from the Mississippi Valley, if they chose to believe him. The gentleman from New York (Cox) had pranced forward. A farce always had to come after a tragedy. It was a comfort to have the gentleman come forward because it was known another candidate for Speaker had entered the ring [laughter], and now the House and country would be better informed as to the real Jerse Sewell not be forced forward, the other explanation must be accepted.

Sen. Sewell asked Sen. Logan whether he meant to convey the idea that Porter was on the flank of the Confederate army or anywhere near it.

Sen. Logan—"No, I do not wish to convey the idea he was on the Confederate army right; but if he had obeyed Pope's order, he would have been on it—on the Confederate flank."

Sen. Logan denied there was a large force in Porter's front, and read from Confederate reports to show that the "dust" of which Porter spoke was made by driving a few miles along the road with a brush tied to their tails. [Laughter.] "Dust in the road," said Sen. Logan, "attacked by 1,200 mules and a brush pile, and though he had 12,000 men under his command, scared so badly that he retreated, and he wants to be restored to the army from which he was expelled because when he was ordered to attack he failed to obey on account of mules and brush. Why, had he been a volunteer soldier he would not have been permitted to stay in this country. There never was a man in the volunteer service who would have had cheek enough to come before Congress or any other tribunal and ask that this evidence should be spread out before the world."

Sen. Logan gave way for a motion by Sen. Cockrell to go into Executive session. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hurris (Mass.) to transfer the administration of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department; one by Mr. Holman (Ind.) limiting to two years the period of presentation from time the same shall accrue of claims against quartermasters or commissary bureaus, and to one year from the passage of the act for presentation of claims for injuries sustained in suppressing Indian hostilities.

At the conclusion of the call of States, the House proceeded to the consideration of bills touching the administration of tax laws. The first bill was one relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars free from tax to adjacent territory. Passed. It places tobacco exported by rail into Canada and Mexico on the same footing as tobacco exported in vessels. A bill was also passed to empower Postmasters to administer oaths to importers of books.

The following were also passed: Bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow a drawback on distilling worms manufactured for export; authorizing the United States Commissioner to take acknowledgments of the transfer of United States bonds; the Senate bill to permit grain, brought by Canadian farmers, to be ground in United States mills adjacent to the Canadian territory under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

A bill was also passed providing that Persian tobacco may be sold by the manufacturer or producer in form of carrottes directly to a legally qualified manufacturer, to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking tobacco without the payment of the tax.

Mr. White (Ky.) offered an amendment reposing the tobacco tax. Ruled out on point of order.

Mr. Hatch (Mo.) offered an amendment providing no license shall be demanded of any person buying tobacco from the producer or grower. Ruled out on point of order. The bill then passed.

The bill to fix the term of office of Collectors of Internal Revenue promised to give rise to protracted discussion, and was withdrawn. Twice during the consideration of the foregoing bills a vote was demanded, and it was only after great delay in each case that a quorum could be secured to pass between tellers.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, but, without transacting any business, adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

A number of petitions were presented for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

At the close of the morning hour, Sen. Logan continued his argument against the Fitz John Porter bill.

Sen. Logan finished his speech at 2:05. Sen. Sherman tried to have the bonded whisky bill taken up, but Sewell said he wished to occupy about half an hour reading also a special order, but proposed in good faith the Pendleton bill be put upon its passage without debate. [Loud applause and cries "vote, vote."]

Mr. Kasson—"Is the gentleman authorized to speak for that side of the house?" [Cries of "yes, yes," from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Bland (Mo.) raised a point of order that the bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker overruled the point.

The Pendleton bill was then read at length. At the conclusion of the reading there were loud cries of "Vote," and Kasson moved the previous question, which was carried by a storm of "ayes" amid applause.

Mr. Kasson stated there were some slight errors in the bill, but yielding to the manifest wish of the House, he had determined the bill should not be sent back to the Senate on that account.

The Speaker ruling that 30 minutes' debate should be allowed, Reagan spoke in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it was not efficient to remedy the evils complained of.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) favored the provision providing a penalty for the violation of the clause forbidding public assessments by public officers.

Mr. Buckner (Mo.) favored the bill, as it would tend to break up the iniquitous assessment system.

Mr. Calkins (Ind.) regarded the bill as a turning point to a perfect civil reform. If the Democrats could stand this bill now he was sure the Republicans with their fellows in office could. He admired his Democratic friends who could take the medicine in the shape of the Civil Service Reform bill, after having wandered for 24 years in the Desert of Sahara. For this reason and many others he favored the bill.

Mr. Atherton (Ohio)—"You have lost my vote by that speech."

Mr

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

The Pennsylvania Senate chose John E. Reyburn as President.

Detroit's building operations in 1882 aggregated nearly $8,000,000.

Fire in Belleville, Ill., destroyed about $12,000 worth of property.

In 1882, 384 steamships and large river steamers were lost or damaged.

The forces at the National Navy Yards are to be reduced nearly one-third.

Coinage at the mints during December, 8,000,926 pieces, amounting to $3,761,328.

A $10,000 suit has been instituted at Dayton for alleged damages done by a bicycle.

Dr. Charles Porterfield Krauth, DD., Vice President of the Universityof Pennsylvania, is dead.

The official returns of the Seventh Ohio District give Taylor (Rep.) a majority of 1,853.

Treasury warrants for the several departments in December aggregate $10,841,-858.13.

The receipts of National bank notes at the United States Treasury last week were $2,-844,000.

Red Cloud wants $10,000 damages for over 100 horses taken from him by Gen. Crook six years ago.

The Frontier Commission has concluded its labor. The decisions are favorable to Greece on all points.

Joshua Gifford, aged 70, residing near Granby, N. Y., killed his wife, aged 60. Gifford surrendered.

The Michigan Telegraph Company, with 1,400 miles of wire, has passed into the hands of the Western Union.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Tuesday, George B. Irwin, millinery, closed. Liabilities, $25,-500; assets, within $10,000.

High prices were realized at the sale of thoroughbreds at London, yesterday, Isonomy bringing 1,400 guineas.

A Lowell, Mass., Congregational society call the Rev. Henry Rose, of Milwaukee, to its pastorate. Salary, $2,500.

For 1882 the clearings of the associated banks of Chicago amounted to $2,200,530,-585, against $2,022,493,275 for 1881.

George Ruddle, an old citizen of Wabash, Ind., was killed on Saturday night by a freight train he did not see approaching.

Alack Harrel murdered Blount, an outlaw, near Eastman, Ga., Saturday. Both negros. They had a dispute over a bottle of whisky.

The Fulton cotton mill, Lancaster, Pa., has suspended operations owing to the dullness of trade. Two hundred operatives are thrown out.

The widow of Delos A. Goddard, of the Boston Daily Advertiser, declined a testimonial of $25,000, contributed by friends of her husband.

Willie Dubose, grandson of Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, was fatally injured and three other students seriously hurt while coasting at Troy, N. Y.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, of New York, has retired from business. Risks were reinsured in the Standard, of London.

Mrs. Blaine and son had a narrow escape from serious accident in Washington New Year's day, their carriage coming in collision with a coupe.

The Egyptian Ministry will accept Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood's army scheme, which provides for a force of 6,000 troops with 25 English officers.

At Ada, O., a boiler explosion in a saw mill caused the death of Joseph Roberts, fireman, and fatally injured J. A. Hesser, one of the proprietors.

The Danville, Va., Tobacco Association reports as sold in the last three months 20,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco at an average of $3.75 per 100.

The Cincinnati College of Music has arranged with Col. Mapleson to give a third operatic festival in Music Hall for the week beginning January 29.

The total earnings of Sing Sing prison for the month of December were $20,718.85; expenditures, $16,708.81, leaving a profit for the month of $4,010.05.

A raid was made on Louisiana Lottery men in Washington, Tuesday. A large number of books of the Company and several prisoners were captured.

A new suspension railroad bridge for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroad Companies will be constructed below the Falls of Niagara.

At Newark, N. J., the Common Council voted 66 times for President. Alderman Sandford finally went over to the Democrats, and they triumphed.

Advices from Cape Town state that during the past two months 9,000 people were stricken with small-pox and 2,400 died. Negroes object to vaccination.

At Memphis, Emily Wimberly, a white woman, aged 20, burned to death Monday. Her dress caught fire while standing in front of a fire grate in her room.

A noble precept was entered in Brooklyn in the case of Mrs. Lizzie McCaull Wall, the actress, who some months ago killed her husband, George Barnes Wall, a lawyer.

The British steamer Wheatfield lies stranded at St. Catharine's Point, England. Her hull has disappeared and the cargo is strewn along the shore. No lives lost.

Capt. Louis Henckman died at Richmond, Ind., aged 80 years. He had a remarkable experience in the early days of the United States Navy and merchant marine service.

Preparations are being made for a big fight in the Wisconsin Legislature over the prohibition amendment. It is reported the liquor dealers have a powerful lobby established.

Attorney General Russell, of New York, has filed summonses and complaint against the Western Union Telegraph Company for neglect to pay State taxes on dividends for 1881.

Lieut.-Gov. Lewis, of Virginia, brings suit for $10,000 damages against two doctors of the Medical College of Virginia and a policeman for false arrest and imprisonment.

It is thought political hostility between the Nebraska Legislative houses will render the session ineffective. The organization of the Assembly is Republican, and of the Senate anti-Republican.

Thomas Jones and George L. Frankfort, Cotton Springs, Tex., getting into a dispute, one day last week, Frankfort with a shot gun and Jones with a revolver; both fired, and both were instantly killed.

At Grand Lake, Colorado, County Commissioner Waldron while beating his wife was remonstrated with by one Plummer, when Waldron seized a rifle and shot Plummer. There is talk of lynching.

At Indianapolis, Joseph Schutt was shot three times and dangerously wounded by Martin Powers. Both are merchant policemen. Schutt attacked Powers with his mace, and Powers responded with his revolver.

From the report of the Mississippi River Commission it appears that the expenditures from July 1 to December 16, 1882, were $93,-224, and the amount required for the remainder of the fiscal year (ending June 30) is $91,776.

A suit for $10,000 damages has been commenced against the First Methodist Church, of Canton, O., by a laborer, who was made an invalid for life by falling from a scaffold when the church was in course of building.

Policeman Delaney in attempting to make an arrest in a New York saloon, was opposed by Dennis Mooney, and Keeper. In a fight which followed the policeman was probably fatally wounded and McGowan shot dead.

Manning, of Mississippi, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives last Saturday to require an explanation of the appointment of James H. Chalmers, Assistant Attorney in the Northern District of Mississippi.

At Fairbault, Minn., Chief of Police Shipley, while trying to arrest L. M. Sego, was shot in the groin by Sage and wounded, probably fatally. Shipley fled, and the Fairbault Guards turned out to assist the officers in hunting him down.

The Memphis Evening Ledger publishes an article on the growth of Memphis, giving a list of improvements in the shape of buildings erected during the past year, and estimates $1,250,000 has been thus invested and the boom still continues.

The purchasing trustees, who recently bought the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway at judicial sale, have appointed J. H. Stewart, late Receiver of the road, General Manager. The name of the road will be changed to the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore.

Henry Johnson, supposed to be doing a prosperous livery business at Sturgeon, Mo., disappeared last Saturday, and since it has been learned he forged the name of his uncle, Dr. J. S. Lockridge, to notes amounting to several thousand dollars, that he owed nearly everybody, and that there is a woman missing.

The total amount thus far paid for construction of the Indiana State House is $883,-982.70. The total cost of the building, as originally estimated, was $1,761,205.58. The amount allowed by law for the building is $2,000,000. The Commissioners state it has been deemed advisable to expend the full amount allowed.

The city debt of New York is $86,000,000.

The trial of sixty-six Socialists begins at Lyons, Monday.

The Democrats of Buffalo have nominated John B. Manning for Mayor.

Edwin Booth has arrived at Berlin, and will probably accept an engagement.

Danver's rolling mills, at Danversport, Mass., burned. Loss, $40,000; insured partially.

The smuggling of Chinese women into the Pacific States across the British frontier continues.

The Chicago Photo has struck out in a new field of journalism, publishing daily an illustrated paper.

George J. Rice, formerly Treasurer of the Utica, Ithica & Geneva Railroad, is indicted for forgery.

The National Cigar-makers' Union protest against cutting off the ad valorem duty on imported cigars.

A Dublin jury disagreed in an arson case, but the Court sentenced the accused to seven years' penal servitude.

Subscriptions to a monument at Milan in honor of Overdank, the Socialist, are forbidden by the authorities.

Many thousand mill hands in Philadelphia and vicinity are idle because the cotton and woolen mills remain closed.

Estimates of the Treasury Cattle Commission require $2,000,000 to eradicate the lung plague among animals.

The Tennessee Legislature adopted a resolution suspending the payment of the January interest on the State debt.

Judge Gary's sentence, fining 20 keepers of gambling hells in Chicago, $100 each, has been affirmed by the Appellate Court.

A syndicate of Chicago capitalists want to lease land in Indian Territory for grazing purposes. They offer $50,000 as rental.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Senate to tax the gross earnings of railroads at the same rate as other personal property.

Hector Sinclair, a marble dealer of Jamestown, N. Y., has left town with all available cash, and leaving many creditors.

Rev. John C. Smith, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in Indiana, is dead. He was a member of the First Indiana Conference.

Losses of $20,000 on the Chicago Board of Trade account for the suicide of James A. Wilson, late Treasurer of De Witt County, Illinois.

The rubber manufacturers, in their fight against the high prices of importers, threaten either to go into the market themselves or shut down.

The London Times says the Government invites the Powers to recognize definitely the free navigation of the Suez Canal by the ships of all nations.

M. P. Kay, clerk to the Auditor of Alameda County, Cal., has absconded, after forging and hypothecating warrants to the amount of $10,000.

Charles A. Jackson, a postal clerk on the route between Evansville and Peoria, was caught stealing a decoy letter, and placed in jail at the latter city.

The Coal Miners' Association of Tuscarawas Valley have refused to accede to a reduction of 10 per cent. demanded by the operators, and a strike is imminent.

At Farmer Center, Mich., the boiler of Hoffman & Sellman's steam flour mill exploded. Six injured; one died, two more will die. The boiler was thrown 500 feet.

The boiler in the sewer pipe works at Porte Black Horse Landing, W. Va., exploded, wrecking the walls, killing Engineer John Miskniy and injuring two others.

The receipts of the Chicago Postoffice last year were $1,877,000; expenses, $568,000; net revenue, $1,309,000—an increase of net revenue over 1881 of 17 per cent., or $223,-000.

In a cave two miles from Lancaster, O., was found a notorious sneak thief, with a wagon load of plunder, an armory of weapons, and a complement of burglars' tools.

Connection between the Sunset Route Railroad of the Texas & Southern Pacific will be made the 7th inst., which will give another continuous line from New Orleans to San Francisco.

"The President has decided not to interfere in the case of Dick Liddle, now in jail at Huntsville, Ala., charged with robbing a United States Paymaster at Mussel Shoals, in the Spring of 1881.

The cash sales of leaf tobacco in the Cincinnati market for the past year aggregate upwards of $5,000,000, exclusive of cigar leaf. This was for 57,342 hogsheads, at an average of $10.86 per 100 pounds.

Gov. Begole will appoint Henry N. Walker, of Detroit, Commissioner of Immigration, vice F. Madley; and Gen. Wm. P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, Railroad Commissioner, vice Hon. Wm. B. Williams.

Some persons whose land entries in the Yankton Land District were recently declared fraudulent, have asked for a hearing before final forfeiture. Commissioner McFarland has granted the request.

Gov. Begole, of Michigan, will appoint Elihu B. Pond, of Ann Arbor, Commissioner of Insurance of that State, vice Samuel R. Row, who has filled that position ever since the office was established.

George R. McConkey, a County Treasurer in Nevada, was found dead on the floor of his office, shot through the heart. His accounts have not yet been examined. It is doubtful whether it is murder or suicide.

John O'Brien, an active Parnellite, has been summoned for using intimidating language against landlords in a speech in Bantry, Ireland, while engaged in establishing a local branch of the Irish National League.

The iron firm of Cotton, Connell & Co., Montreal, is said to be in financial difficulties through the failure of Hope & Co. The principal creditors are in England. The parent house in Glasgow, Scotland, has also suspended.

Owing to the failure of Gov. Butler to secure the adoption of the liquor question in his inaugural, no regular committee could be appointed by the Legislature upon the subject. However, a joint special committee was appointed.

Clarence Whistler has arrived in Louisville, Ky., and accepted the challenge of John Graham to wrestle for a purse of $500, with the privilege of extending it to $1,000. The match will occur in Louisville within the next two weeks.

John, Annie and Louisa Kadisch, of Watertown, are held for trial in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Wis., for murdering their mother on December 13. The reason for the deed is thought to be a desire to obtain possession of the property.

Advices from Wayne County, Kentucky, state that an oil well just bored 37 miles west of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and near the Tennessee line has been pumped three days and yields 10 to 15 barrels of heavy lubricating oil a day.

D. C. Bradley, Vice President of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, says those mills will close January 15th for a month or six weeks on account of the low price of nails, about 2,000 men will be thrown out of employment on account of this action.

The labors of George E. Davis, as a revivalist in Fort Wayne, were interrupted by the arrival of his wife, who had him arrested for desertion. She proved that his income as a revivalist averaged $30 a week, and the Court ordered him to give her $10 weekly.

The Saloonkeepers' Association of Chicago has combined to resist the five per cent. increase in the price of beer, as determined upon by the brewers. If the latter will not submit, the association will import beer from Cincinnati, where the old prices prevail.

Wilson Stewart, Dominick Dougherty, Charles Pugh and James Jones, all notorious characters, were arrested in a tavern at 516 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, and under a beer keg were found 12 bonds of the city sixes, stolen from the residence of John McNeil in October last.

The Old South Church Society of Boston confirmed the recent action of the Church in calling the Rev. George A. Gordon, of Groton, Mass., to the pastorate. The salary was fixed at $5,000 for the first year and a free use of the parsonage, with $1,000 for moving expenses.

The boiler in the box factory of the Peninsular Manufacturing Company, North Muskegon, Mich., exploded. Four men were killed and as many more seriously injured. One end of the factory was demolished, and the whole building badly damaged. Low water the cause.

In response to a House resolution calling for information as to the probable amount of appropriations available for improvement of rivers and harbors, which will be on hand at the close of the current fiscal year, the President transmitted a report from the Chief of Engineers, estimating the amount at $5,000,000.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has denied the application of a supersedeas in the case of Philip Matthews, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Anna Geyer, on the 28th of last June, and is sentenced to be hanged at Belleville, Ill., on the 28th inst. Unless the Governor interferes, the penalty of the law will be carried out.

San Francisco Custom House statistics show that during the past year 1,000,000 barrels of flour were shipped from San Francisco; total value, $5,000,000. The flour was principally shipped to Great Britain, Central and South America. This is the largest annual shipment of flour ever known in the history of the City.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Sen. VanWyck in presenting petitions for the passage of a bill to give increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, said the Committee on Pensions would probably reach a conclusion upon the subject at a meeting Tuesday next, and would report immediately thereafter. Sen. Platt said he hoped the Committee would be ready to report after its next meeting, but he was not so confident of it as the Senator from Nebraska seemed to be.

Sen. Ingalls presented a petition for the admission of Dakota as a State, and remarked that in his opinion, opposition to such admission was wholly partisan and unpatriotic.

Sen. Vest denied that opposition was of the character stated by Sen. Ingalls, and asserted that it was made by Republicans as well as Democrats and based upon unanswerable facts.

Sen. Garland charged that the first objection on the floor to the admission of Dakota came from Hale, (Me.) on account of the manner in which the County of Yankton had dealt with its creditors.

Sen. Hale said he had objected to the admission of Dakota on the ground stated by Garland, because the repudiation of Yankton County had been sanctioned by the Territorial Legislature, and he thought it neither fit nor fair that his action be characterized as it had been by Ingalls.

The bill was passed making an appropriation for a survey to ascertain the practicability of uniting the upper affluents of the Missouri and Columbia rivers by canal.

At 2 o'clock the Presidential Succession bill came up as unfinished business.

Sen. Garland, advocating the bill, said the practical objection to the present hybrid system, created by the law of 1792 had been strikingly illustrated at the time of Pres. Garfield's death, and after the 4th of March next, unless Congress should legislate upon the subject in the meantime, the life of the President would be the only one between us and anarchy. On the other hand, one of the advantages of the system proposed by this bill was that it devolved the duties of the Presidency in such cases upon the Secretary of State. No inferior man was ever nominated for that office. Under the existing law, the President of the Senate would become, in a certain contingency, acting President. This provision rendered the character of the administration very uncertain. For instance when the Senate met after the death of Pres. Garfield, the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) was chosen President of the Senate, and if he had become President of the United States the Chief Executive office would have been filled by a member of the party defeated at the polls, but, as if by magic, Bayard was deposed and the Senator from Illinois (Davis) was put in his place. The distinguished Senator belongs to no party, but walks in an atmosphere of his own, above all parties, cerulean, ethereal, or what not, [laughter]. If he had been called to the Presidency by the death of Pres. Arthur, what verdict of the people would have approved of him or his "party?" Sen. Garland in the course of his remarks expressed the opinion that a President's term of office ought to be six years.

Sen. Morgan moved an amendment to provide that the officer succeeding to the acting Presidency shall hold the office until the President's disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled, instead of until the end of the regular term, as provided in the bill.

Sen. Edmunds moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to report as soon as may be, a bill to further provide for and regulate the duties of the President of the United States and the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives respectively, in case of a vacancy in both of the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the administration of the duties of the office of the President of the United States in cases in which there shall be at the time being neither a President of the Senate, pro tempore, nor a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sen. Edmunds said this motion presented clearly the alternative of either perfecting a system devised by our fathers or departing entirely from that system, as proposed in the pending bill.

Sen. Blair offered an amendment providing the Cabinet officers named in succession, instead of acting as President in the cases contemplated in the bill, shall so act only until Congress can come together and provide by law for filling the Presidency.

Sen. Jones (Fla.) offered an amendment providing no Cabinet officer shall succeed to the acting Presidency who would not be eligible for election as President.

Without acting on these amendments the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ford (Mo.), rising to a question of privilege, characterized as unqualifiedly false a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speaking of him as "a crank" and charging him with obstruction of business.

Mr. Randall said he was unavoidably absent from the House yesterday. Had he been present he would have voted for the passage of the civil service bill.

Mr. Singleton (Ill.) did not hear his name called and would have voted against the bill.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It appropriates $3,443,-847, being $81,642 less than the estimates. The bill is substantially the same as the present law.

During the discussion relative to the appropriation for lighting the District of Columbia, Mr. Klotz (Pa.) charged that the Washington Gas Light Company controlled Congress and that the Company is in the employ of the House, who kept them informed of the introduction of measures affecting gas interests. Mr. Hiscock said if he (Klotz) made a charge against any member of the House, he would bring in a resolution of inquiry.

After some discussion the amendment of Mr. Klotz making the appropriation $22 per lamp was adopted. An amendment was also adopted leaving it in the discretion of the District Commissioners to substitute other illuminating material for gas in lighting the District. The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Sen. Slater (Or.) presented the memorial of the Astoria Board of Trade for an appropriation to improve the entrance to the Columbia river.

Petitions were also presented by Messrs. Blair and Cameron (Wis.) for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Sen. Morgan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill granting the right of way to the Rome & Decatur railroad through the public lands of Alabama.

On Sen. Garland's motion, the bill passed fixing the times of United States District and Circuit Courts in the Eastern and Northern Districts of Texas.

On motion of Sen. Beck, the House bill passed, permitting the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars in bond, free of tax, to adjacent foreign territories.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to afford relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government, which was discussed till 2 o'clock, when the Presidential Succession bill came up and Maxey addressed the Senate.

Sen. Maxey said: We ought not to go to the legislative department, or to the judicial department, for successors to the Presidential office in the cases contemplated by this bill, and the plan proposed of making them from the executive department of the Government was clearly the best that could be adopted.

Sen. Lapham said this bill opened up the whole question of succession in the discharge of the duties of the Presidential office, and it was fortunate that the subject could now be discussed free from the excitement and embarrassments which surrounded it at the time of the shooting of Mr. Garfield. In Senator Lapham's judgment, the "inability" of Pres. Garfield began when the assassin's shot was fired, and the Vice-President would have had the right to assume the performance of the duties and powers of the office at that time, and the fact that he had forborne to do so, was a sufficient answer to the intimations made in some quarters that he had been disposed to grasp at the powers and emoluments of the Presidency.

Sen. Jones asked Sen. Lapham whether the Vice President was to judge of the existence of such an "inability" on the part of the President as would justify him in assuming the duties of that office.

Sen. Lapham replied that by the express terms of the Constitution, and as a matter of necessity, the Vice President was to be the judge in such a case, and if, after the inability of Pres. Garfield began, a necessity had arisen for issuing a proclamation like that issued in April, 1861, and the Vice President had refused to issue it, he could have been impeached for such refusal.

Sen. Jones could not see how that could be, if Sen. Lapham was correct in holding that the Vice President was to be the judge of when he was required to assume the duties of President.

Sen. Lapham still insisted that the Vice President was the sole judge in such case. The Vice President, he said, did not become President upon assuming the duties of that office, but was still Vice President, exercising the powers and duties of President. He was not bound to take any other oath than the one administered to him as Vice President, and if he [Lapham] had been in Gen. Arthur's place he would have declined to take any other oath.

Sen. Hoar asked him whether, upon his theory, he would not feel bound to decline also to receive the salary provided by law expressly for "the President of the United States?" [Laughter.]

Sen. Lapham said, yes, he would have drawn the salary and given it to Mrs. Garfield if the American people had not provided for her so generously. But he did not think this question could have been asked seriously.

Sen. Hoar insisted it was.

Sen. Lapham replied that though the office of President had not devolved upon the Vice President, "the powers and duties" of the office did, and he knew of no more important "power" attached to the office than the power to draw the salary. [Laughter.]

Sen. Jones asked what was left with the President when the powers and duties of the office had devolved upon the Vice President?

Sen. Lapham said if the President was dead, certainly not much remained with him, but if he is simply laboring under an inability to perform his duties, the office itself remained with him, and he might afterwards resume the performance of its duties.

Sen. Jones—The Constitution does not provide for that.

Sen. Lapham—The Constitution does not provide against it, either.

Sen. Sherman introduced a joint resolution providing for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Tabled till Monday.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board, asking an appropriation of $20,000 for testing defective armor; referred. Also, a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Superintendent of the Census, asking an appropriation of $100,000 to complete the 10th census; also referred.

Mr. White (Ky.) offered a resolution reciting that large quantities of distilled spirits are now in bonded warehouses owned by Illinois capitalists who are petitioning for another extension of the bonded period, and calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information as to the number of gallons now in the warehouses of the State, and inquiring whether or not the presence of the Commissioner is required at this time in Illinois, preparatory to the collection of taxes on the large quantities of distilled spirits which, under the Carlisle bill, have been allowed to remain in bond three years, at a loss of revenue of many millions of dollars. Referred.

The Shipping bill was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cox delivered a carefully prepared speech in support of the bill. After giving a detailed account of the navigation laws, he said: Amid a divided marine dominion, in which one power alone has half the rule of the ocean, American ships, scepterless and forlorn, dethroned, ignoble, dispirited and disgraced. The symbol of our Nationality, taking its stars from the vaults of heaven, by which brave men sail, is an unknown emblem of the sea. We welcome every race to our shores in the vessels of other nations. Our enormous surplus, which feeds the world, is for others to bear away. We gaze at the leviathans of commerce entering our harbors and darkening our sky with pennants, and hear the low thunder of their engines is under another flag, and the shouting of their captains in an alien tongue. Others distribute produce, capitalize moneys, gather glories, and elevate their institutions by the amenities and benignities of our commerce, and we, boasting of our invention, heroism and freedom, allow the jailers of the United States Treasury to place the gyves upon our energy and imprison our genius in spite of these splendid achievements.

Mr. Speaker, if you would that we should once more fly our ensign upon the sea, assist us to take off the burdens from our navigation, and give to us first, last and best of the indispensable conditions of civilization by commerce—liberty. [Applause.]

Messrs. Dingley and Hewitt spoke in the same strain.

Messrs. Ellis and Money gave notice of amendments looking towards a subsidy for American mail steamships.

Mr. Reagan secured the floor, and the matter went over until Monday.

Messrs. Torney and O'Neill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification and Pension Appropriation bills respectively. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines. Referred.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Sen. Pendleton presented a memorial of Cincinnati merchants against the passage of the National bankrupt law. Sen. Hoar questioned the date of the petition. Sen. Pendleton said he received it from a gentleman incapable of palming off an old petition as a new one.

Bill to prohibit the use of the capitol for other than legitimate purposes, passed.

At the close of the morning hour the bill to afford relief to Congress and the departments in investigating claims came up as unfinished business.

Sen. Brown addressed the Senate until 2 o'clock when consideration of the Presidential Succession bill was resumed.

Sen. Beck said he would not occupy any time upon the bill, but for the fact that since he spoke upon the subject in 1881, his views had somewhat changed. Then he was inclined to think the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the fittest successor to the powers of the Presidency in the contingency contemplated, but he now preferred the scheme presented in the pending bill of devolving those powers first upon the Secretary of State and so on down through the Cabinet. There were serious objections to taking the successor to the President's powers from the judicial branch of the Government, and also to taking him from the Presidency of the Senate. The President pro tem of the Senate might be a foreign-born citizen, and there might arise other constitutional difficulties from his succession. Would it be proper for him, acting as President, to send nominations to the Senate and then vote as a Senator for their confirmation? If he couldn't vote as Senator, could the State in part represented by him be deprived of its constitutional right of representation in the Senate? These and other difficulties were avoided by the bill. The objections that would apply to the succession of the Chief Justice or President pro tem. of the Senate would not apply to that of Secretary of State, or at least it would be in the power of the Senate in voting on his confirmation to see they should not. This might prove embarrassing to him (Sen. Beck) or other foreign-born Senators or citizens who might at some time aspire to be Secretary of State; but this was too small a consideration to be noticed in dealing with this great subject. The time for the settlement of the question by succession was now very short, and for these and other reasons (which he stated) he would vote for the bill and against Sen. Edmund's motion to recommit.

Sen. Dawes approved heartily the bill except one feature—the provision that the Acting Presidency should continue to the end of the regular term.

Sen. Sherman thought the question of Presidential succession very important, but not a very difficult one. The important point was to provide definitely by law that in any emergency that might arise there should be some officer designated to discharge the duties of the office. Who that officer should be was a question of less moment, and he saw no constitutional objection to the designation of the Secretary of State or Speaker of the House to perform the duty temporarily. But grave doubts were entertained whether these were "officers" within the meaning of the constitutional provision authorizing Congress to declare who shall act as President in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice President, and there were other objections to the laws of 1792, all of which would be avoided by the pending bill.

Sen. Ingalls thought the bill defective both in its provisions and its omissions. Did any Senator doubt that from the second day of July until the 19th of September, 1881, Pres. Garfield was, in the language of the Constitution "unable to discharge the powers and duties" of the Presidential office? The secrets of that chamber of agony and death would never be disclosed. The illustrious patient was sequestered and immured in a seclusion almost as voiceless as the grave; but no one who was familiar with such facts as were permitted to escape, doubted the President was during that period as unable to discharge the duties of his office as he was after he was laid in the grave. The "Inability" contemplated by the Constitution did in fact exist, and therefore by the Constitution the powers and duties of the office devolved upon the Vice President from that 2d day of July. Why, then, did he not exercise them? The real reason was there was no tribunal authorized to ascertain and declare the fact of inability. That question could not be left to the Vice President, and he could not assume to determine it, for evident reasons. So for 80 days there was a suspension of the Executive powers of this Government as absolute as if Pres. Garfield had died on that 2d of July and his death had been concealed until the 19th of September. The pending bill was fatally defective in not providing some method for ascertaining the fact of Presidential inability.

Sen. Hoar said the reason the bill contained no provision for ascertaining the fact of "inability" was there was not time enough to get agreement upon that question, so the Committee thought it better to leave it to be dealt with in a separate bill.

Sen. Ingalls (continuing) said rather than have the Presidential term extended to eight years he would prefer to have an election every year. The safety of our free institutions depended upon these frequent returns to the people, the source of all legitimate power.

Sen. Anthony moved an executive session. Lost—ayes, 21; noes, 32.

Sen. Edmunds spoke in favor of his motion to recommit the bill. Aside from all questions of detail, the great fundamental principle was that in an emergency the Executive power of the Government would be safer in the hands of the representatives of the people than where this bill proposed to put it. Senators ought not to forget that from 1776 to 1779 this country was governed by a Congress consisting of a single body without President or Cabinet officer, and was carried safely through the most trying struggle that any civilized people ever had to undergo.

Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Belford attempted to pass the Senate bill increasing the fees of the star route witnesses from the west of the Mississippi, but objection being made it was referred.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Anderson (Kv.)—A bill to create a postal telegraph; also, for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Leavenworth.

By Mr. Holman—Providing that persons who submit claims in which misrepresentations of facts appear shall not be entitled to payment.

By Mr. Robinson (N. Y.)—To reduce letter postage to one cent.

By Mr. Humphrey (Wis.)—For the construction of a bridge across St. Clair lake.

By Mr. O'Neill (Pa.)—A resolution of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., in favor of placing that school on equality before the law with other schools of medical practice.

By Mr. Fisher (Pa.)—To limit the coinage of standard silver dollars to the requirements of the people.

Mr. Carpenter (Ohio), from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of exhibitors of the United States who desire to participate in the International exposition of domestic animals at Hamburg in July, 1883. Referred.

Mr. Murch, as a question of privilege, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of five members to investigate charges made on the floor that John Beal of, Chief Clerk of the House, is acting in the interest of the Washington Gas Light Company and influencing Congressional action. Discussion ensued, but it was finally adopted.

The House then resumed consideration of the Shipping bill, Mr. Reagan taking the stand.

Mr. Crowley, (N. Y.) introduced a bill authorizing the Niagara River Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Niagara River. Referred.

Adjourned.

BURIED ALIVE.

Explosion in a Coal Mine—Ten Men Imprisoned, with Little Hope of Escape.

COULTERVILLE, Ill., Jan. 9.—Yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the coal mine of Jones & Nesbitt, near here. The cause is unknown. There were 12 persons in the mine at the time. But two escaped—a man named Mason and a boy. Mason was at the mouth of the shaft and was badly hurt. The boy was unhurt.

At eight last night relief parties had not been able to enter the mine, foul air rising in dense volumes from the shaft, and overpowering them at once. The fate of the 10 men is not known, but it is believed impossible any can have escaped.

The scene around the mine is heartrending, for eight out of the 10 have families who are calling for their loved ones whom they hope are still alive.

The names of the unfortunate men are: Nicholas Kohle, Frank Brown, Henry Fuhry, Thomas Handen, Harry Starr, sr., Robert Dunlap, James W. King, A. H. Cambe, Frank Stanford, Harry Starr, jr.,

SLADE, THE BRUISER,

Ready to Meet Sullivan, or Any Other Man in the Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Mace and his protege, Slade, appeared in a boxing match at Metropolitan Temple last evening. Slade, when stripped, showed up finely. He is well proportioned throughout, heavily muscled in the arms and shoulders, powerful loins and good legs. In sparring he showed himself active on feet, and a quick, accurate hitter. Mace seemed to have little if any advantage over him in skill. In fact, Slade got in more blows than Mace. There was no heavy slugging. Mace made a speech, saying he had retired from the ring, but would meet Sullivan or any other man with gloves. Speaking for Slade, he said the latter had never had gloves on until within the last year, although previously he had shown himself a good fighter. He would meet Sullivan or any other man in the ring. The general impression among experts present seemed to be that Slade is a good one.

BLOODY TRAGEDY

At a Virginia Ball, Followed by Remorse and Suicide.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 9.—At a ball in Bedford County, Saturday night, a young lady, Idelle Read, said to Scott Clayton, who was calling figures, that he was not calling correctly. He made some sharp response, which was resented by one of Miss Read's admirers, Armstead Barksdale. The latter called Clayton out. Hot words passed; Barksdale drew a knife, sprung on Clayton and inflicted a horrible gash, severing the jugular and causing immediate death. The scene in the ball-room was sickening. Women in fancy ball dresses fainted, falling in pools of blood, and a regular melee followed among the partizans of the two men. Barksdall escaped unobserved, and wandering to another part of the County, borrowed a gun from an acquaintance and shot himself through the bowels. He died at 5 o'clock last evening.

Reducing Wages.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—River coal operators have decided to reduce wages of boat caulkers from $3.50 to $3 per day, and other workmen about the mines in the same proportions. None of the pits in which the reduction was offered were at work to-day.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia,

Sciatica, Lumbago,

BACKACHE,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

SORE THROAT,

QUINSY, SWELLINGS,

SPRAINS,

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES,

BURNS, SCALDS,

And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co.

(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

A VERY GOOD REASON.

KIND NEIGHBOR—Why do you walk under the umbrella, when it does not rain?

ELDEST CHILD—Who can reason?—Because, sir, when it rains mamma uses it always. We can only have it such days as to-day.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1883.

TRADE.

The general trade of the country is in a very satisfactory condition, and a fair amount of activity is apparent, considering the season of the year.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$ 6,348,000
Specie, increase	2,523,900
Legal tenders, increase	1,540,500
Deposits, increase	11,277,500
Circulation, decrease	87,000
Reserve, increase	1,201,875

The banks now hold $4,637,325 in excess of legal requirements.

To day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Bar silver, 109¾. Sterling Exchange strong; actual business, long, $4.80¾; short, $4.84. Government Bonds ⅛ @ ¼ cent. lower for 4½'s. State Securities neglected. Railroad bonds generally higher. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was dull and heavy, and declined ½ @ 1 per cent., led by Northwest and Memphis & Charleston.

Government Bonds—6s extended, 102 bid; 4½s, 1013/8; 4s, 113½; 3s, 103¾; Pacific 6s, '95, 123.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 9.	Jan. 2.
6's extended	102	102
4½'s, coupons	113¾	113
4's, "	119½	119¾
3's, "	103¾	103⅝
Pacific 6's of '95	129	129

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $260,460,000; bonds to secure public deposits, $1,234,200; bonds withdrawn during the week, $1,929,300; National bank currency outstanding; Currency notes, $301,021,400; gold notes, $229,700. The customs receipts at Washington Monday amounted to $666,887, and the internal revenue receipts to $508,009. The Treasury received $293,000 in National bank notes for redemption, the result of such receipts for the week compared with the same week of 1882, being as follows:

	1882.	1883.
New York	$ 365,000	$ 490,000
Boston	157,000	397,000
Philadelphia	61,000	78,000
Miscellaneous	710,000	708,000
Total	$1,279,000	$1,688,000

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 2, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For